



Kent County Council Kent Education Committee



COUNTY LIBRARY



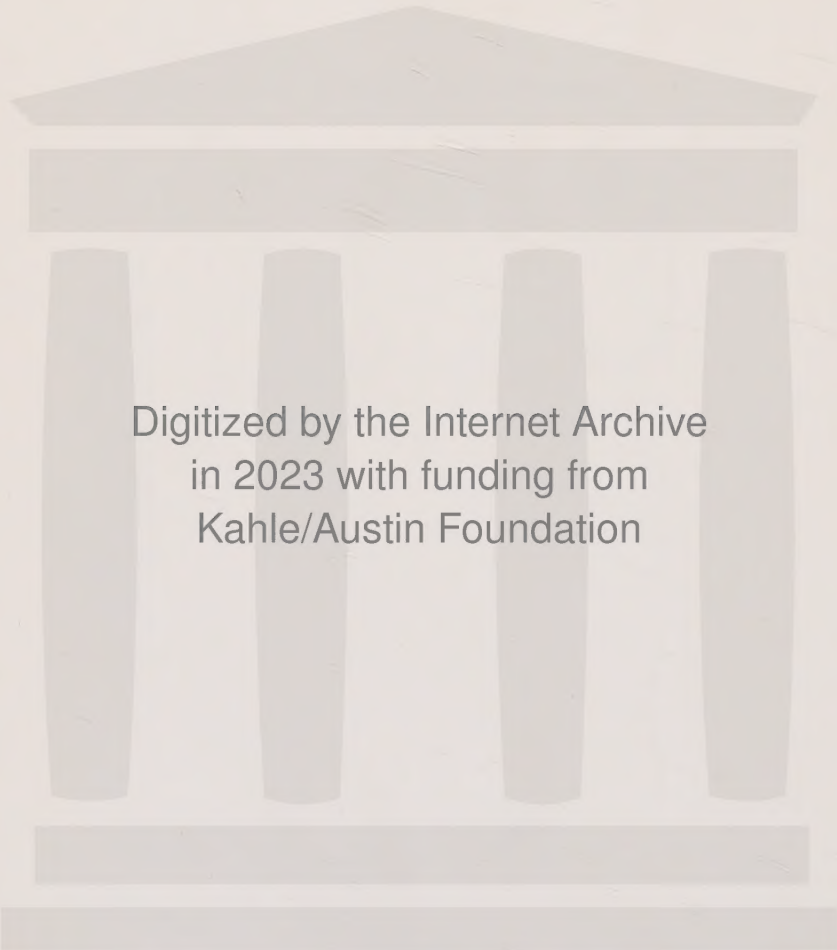
425

42161

2nd copy



Withdrawn from  
Canterbury Cathedral  
Library



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2023 with funding from  
Kahle/Austin Foundation

<https://archive.org/details/accountofgrandco0000edwa>







42161



AN ACCOUNT OF THE  
GRAND COURT OF SHEPWAY,  
HOLDEN ON THE BREDENSTONE HILL,  
AT DOVER.



KNOCKER

942.23  
R

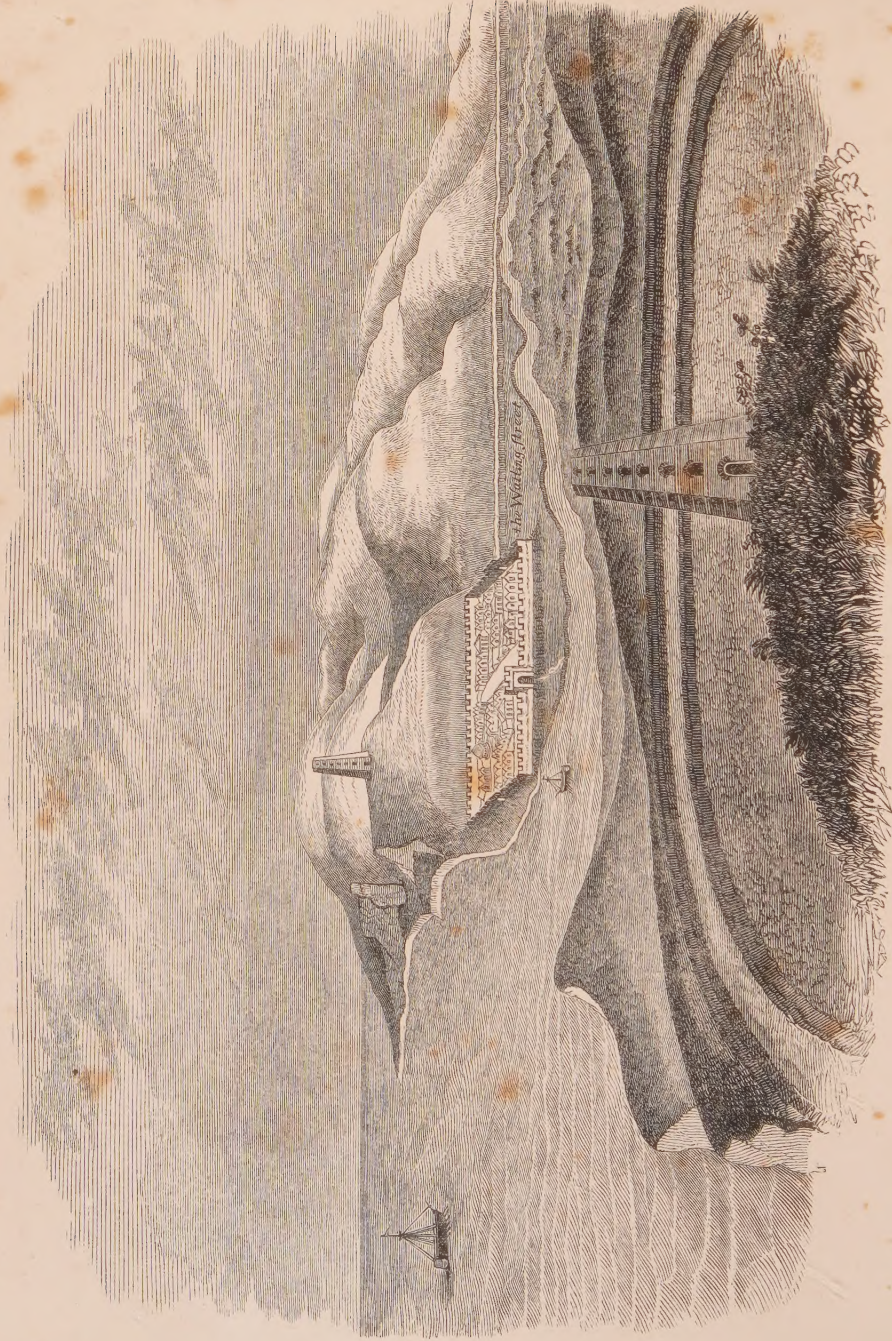




10 Vermont







*The Appearance of the Roman DUBRIS.*



AN ACCOUNT OF THE  
GRAND COURT OF SHEPWAY,  
HOLDEN ON THE BREDENSTONE HILL,  
AT DOVER,  
FOR THE INSTALLATION OF  
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE  
HENRY JOHN TEMPLE, VISCOUNT PALMERSTON,  
K.G., G.C.B., M.P., FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY, ETC. ETC.  
AS CONSTABLE OF H.M. CASTLE OF DOVER, AND WARDEN  
AND KEEPER OF H.M. CINQUE PORTS, ETC.

AUGUST 28, 1861.

BY  
EDWARD KNOCKER,  
SENECHAL OF THE COURT, REGISTRAR OF THE CINQUE PORTS,  
AND TOWN CLERK OF DOVER.

---

LONDON :  
JOHN RUSSELL SMITH  
36, SOHO SQUARE.

1862.





L41554

942-23

9



COUNTY BRANCH LIBRARY:

STATION ROAD,

ASHFORD, KENT



TO  
THE RIGHT HON. HENRY JOHN TEMPLE,  
VISCOUNT PALMERSTON,  
K. G., G. C. B.

CONSTABLE OF DOVER CASTLE, LORD WARDEN, CHANCELLOR, AND  
ADMIRAL OF THE CINQUE PORTS, ETC., FIRST LORD  
OF THE TREASURY, ETC. ETC.

MY LORD,

**T**O your Lordship, in the High Office of Constable of Dover Castle and Warden of the Cinque Ports, is any Work, in relation to the Ports, most appropriately inscribed at the present interesting juncture of their history.

Your Lordship's condescension in permitting me to dedicate to you this humble volume



is another instance of that generosity which has throughout characterized your Lordship's eminent career. Such a renown cannot be enhanced by the words of another. Genius and philanthropy write their own record; and the Ports may well congratulate themselves that the star, which has shone so brightly in the Assembly of the Nation's Representatives, should now shed its lustre over their jurisdiction.

That such a protecting ægis may long be spread over the ancient Ports, and that their distinguished chief may long enjoy the honours which have been transmitted through so extended a line of noble Princes, Lords, and Knights, is the fervent desire of,—A free baron of the Ports,

Your Lordship's very obedient

and very grateful Servant,

THE AUTHOR.



## PREFACE.

**T**HE non-discovery of any authentic record in detail of the proceedings of a Court of Shepway since the year 1693 has induced the Author to think that the publication of the proceedings of the present Court would be acceptable to those who "respect ancient traditions;" at the same time that it would preserve a record of an interesting event, and serve for future guidance.

He has prefaced it by the Notes on the Cinque Ports, for the information of the general reader, who will, he trusts, not deem such a paper superfluous or irrelevant.

In the account of the Court of Shepway

the accuracy of Dr. Harris's date of the Installation of Lord Viscount Sydney, which he ascribed to the year 1694, is erroneously questioned. Reference had been had to a copy of a Precept summoning the Court which was issued by his Lordship in 1693; but the Author has since, by the kind assistance of Alderman Ross of Hastings, ascertained that his Lordship postponed the intended Court in August 1693, in consequence of having received the King's command to repair to His Majesty in Flanders; and that on the 19th day of April, 1694, his lordship issued another precept summoning a Court to be held on the 1st of June then next. The return from the Corporation of Hastings was dated in the month of May, and was addressed to the Right Hon. Henry, Earl of Romney; from which it is evident that the Lord Warden had been created Earl of Romney between the date of his precept on the 19th of April and the hold-



ing of the Court on the 1st of June, 1694. This will explain the discrepancy in name and dates which occurs in the work. That the Court was held on the latter day is proved by a Sermon preached by the Rev. J. Broome, Vicar of Cheriton and Chaplain of the Cinque Ports, on the occasion of the Installation, which was published, and a copy of which is now in the Author's possession.

Castle Hill, Dover,  
O<sup>A</sup>. 1861.



CORRIGENDA.

Page 31, line 1, *for* Edw. III. *read* Edw. I.

„ 33, „ 14, *for* 3, New Romney; 4, Hastings, *read* 3, Hastings; 4, New Romney.

„ 51, „ 8, *for* narrate *read* narrates.

„ 73, „ 10, *for* two o'clock *read* twelve o'clock.





## INTRODUCTION.

**T**HE especial jurisdiction and privileges of the Cinque Ports may not be familiar to most of the readers of these papers; and it is felt that a concise account of the antiquity of the Ports, and of their Warden, styled by Camden the “LIMEN-ARCHA” of the Ports, may with propriety be prefixed to the record of his Lordship’s Court of Shepway, the ancient ward-mote or parliament of the province. The following notes have therefore been compiled with the view of showing the honoured age of the institution, and demonstrating the Court to be an incident of it.

The object aimed at, however, is not to attempt a *history* of the Cinque Ports; but simply to trace, as far as is practicable, their origin and rise, exhibiting the antiquity of each; and in doing this I must refer to some ports which once existed as such, but have long since passed away.

My desire has been to exclude what might be deemed apocryphal. And whilst I cite the authorities on which the principal statements are made, the reader will experience no difficulty in distinguishing the writer's own thoughts and deductions, and giving them such weight as he may consider them entitled to.

For the information of such readers as are unacquainted with the peculiar organization of the Cinque Ports, it may here be observed that the ancient Courts of *Brotherhood*, and *Brotherhood and Guestling*, possess totally different functions. They are the Courts respectively of the Ports, Ancient Towns, and



their Members, independently of their Warden, though subordinate to his Court, and for the regulation of their own internal affairs.

The Jurisdiction possessed also its own Courts of Chancery, Admiralty, and Loadmanage; all of them being held in the Church of St. James the Apostle, at Dover, in the south aisle of which a place was set apart and duly arranged for the sitting of a Court.

The Court of *Chancery* took the cognizance of causes civil arising within the liberty of the Ports, holding its sittings every three weeks. It would appear, from records dating from the thirteenth year of King James I, that it was presided over by either the Lord Warden himself, or his Lieutenant, or a deputy nominated by him, or the Seneschal, the latter of whom would seem to have been subsequently either described as a “learned steward,” or to have had such an officer substituted for him. Whenever the Warden or the Lieutenant of

Dover Castle presided as Judge, he had the Seneschal or a "learned steward" sitting with him. The Court appears to have exercised a very extensive jurisdiction. It issued its writ of Habeas Corpus; sent causes for trial before the Courts of Record at the Ports; ordered an examination of witnesses in its own office, or issued a Commission to examine them; issued attachments, and committed parties for contempt of Court to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms or Bodar of Dover Castle; and, in truth, was an independent tribunal within and for the liberty of the Ports. The appeal from it lay, according to Sir Leonine Jenkins' Charge, to the Warden's Court of Shepway only. It appears to have been much resorted to during the reigns of the Stuarts; but then its business gradually declined, and in the reign of the first George it fell altogether into desuetude.

*Vide* Appendix  
VI.

The Court of *Admiralty* appears from some

earlier records to have been associated originally with the Court of Chancery, many of the titles of the proceedings being headed "*Curia Cancellariæ et Admiraltie*," thus showing that one Court was formed for both objects. The Admiralty business proper seems to have then constituted but a small proportion of the business of the Court. But it is probable that, as the national navy increased, and mercantile interests advanced, the Admiralty jurisdiction became a matter of more importance, and a separate tribunal was constituted for it.

I have, in the Appendix No. VII, given a copy of a Warrant from King Charles II. for keeping a Session of the Admiralty of the Cinque Ports, together with the articles to be inquired of by the jury, being a charge given to them. And it appears, I think, that the Admiralty Court has since existed as a separate tribunal; not, however,

for the trial of offences against the King's Majesty's person, his crown and dignity, but latterly for the disposal of maritime causes, and for the administration of the Lord Warden's right to droits, salvage, &c.

I have also given in the Appendix other papers connected with the Admiralty, which may prove of interest to the reader.

His Lordship's Court of *Loadmanage* was an ancient tribunal, though I am not prepared to specify its beginning. The earliest record of it which I have seen is that of an Assembly on the 28th day of August, in the eleventh year of King Henry VII. (1496), held in the Town Hall at Dover, in the presence of "the Rev. and Right Worshipful Sir E. Poynings, Knt., Lieutenant under the Most Excellent Prince Henry, Duke of York, Marshall of England, Lieutenant of Ireland, Constable of the Castle of Dover, Warden and Admiral of the Five Ports, of all the Possessioners and



Owners of all the Passagers, Turcofts, Craiers perteyning and belonging to the Passage of Dover," for their regulation; and it was ordained that they should all be from thenceforth in a general fellowship together; and the respective turns of the ships were settled. Four Wardens were to be chosen for government and management.

On the 20th of February in the eighteenth year of King Henry VIII. (1526), "Actes and Ordinances" were made "by Sir Edw. Guildford, Knt., Constable of the King's Castle at Dover, Guardian and Admiral of his Five Ports, for the conserving and keeping of the good order of the Loadsmen (Pilots) at Dover and other places within the precinct and liberty of said five ports, to be duly observed, used, and kept from thenceforth."

In the year 1617 Sandwich and Deal would seem to have been incorporated and admitted of the fellowship; and during the same cen-

tury Margate, Ramsgate, and Broadstairs to have been also included in it.

The institution afterwards assumed a more defined and statutable consistency, being invested with the right and privilege of appointing and regulating the valuable body of men known as the Cinque Ports' Pilots. That local jurisdiction, however, is also now abrogated, the fellowship of pilots having been, in the year 1853, placed under the ordering of the Trinity Board of Deptford Strond.





NOTES ON THE ORIGIN AND ANTIQUITY OF THE  
“CINQUE PORTS, TWO ANCIENT TOWNS,  
AND THEIR MEMBERS.”









NOTES ON THE ORIGIN AND ANTIQUITY  
OF THE "CINQUE PORTS, TWO ANCIENT  
TOWNS, AND THEIR MEMBERS."

**A**FTER the Roman Government was established in Britain, Kent formed part of the province called *Britannia Prima*; but the sea-coast, which that people called *Littus Saxonicum*, the Saxon shore, had a peculiar ruler over it from the time of Dioclesian, called by Marcellinus, *Traetus maritimi comitem*, that is, the Count of the sea-coast, or Lieutenant or Count of the maritime tract, or Saxon shore along Britaine.

Camden.

This officer, according to the *Notitia* of Pancirollus, presided over nine ports on this shore, viz:—1. Othoma, (said to have been in the hundred of Dengy, in Essex, at or near St. Peter's in the Wall); 2. Dubris, (Dover);

## *Notes on the Cinque Ports.*

Philipott's *Villare Cantianum*,  
p. 9, &c.

3. Lemanus, (Limne); 4. Branodunum, (Brancafter in Norfolk); 5. Garrianonum, (Yarmouth, in the fame county); 6. Regulbium, (Reculver); 7. Rutupia, (Richborough); 8. Anderida, (Newenden on the Rother); 9. Portus Adurni, (either Arundel or Edrington, near Shoreham, in Suffex).

This enumeration of the *Notitia* places the ports on the Saxon coaft thus :—in Norfolk, 2; Effex, 1; Kent, 5; Suffex, 1.

The Itinerary afcribed to Antoninus mentions only three ports, viz :—1. Rutupia; 2. Dubris; 3. Lemanis. Probably he was making the journey of Kent only; though, even on that fuppofition, Regulbium and Anderida are omitted.

Hafted, in his celebrated History of Kent, fpeaking of the “Limen-archa” of the ports, fays, that, during the time of the Saxon Heptarchy, of courfe there could be no fuch officer to take care of the ports and towns upon the fea-coaft; but Darell, in his History of Dover Caftle, ftates that Hengift the Saxon, in his abfence, conferred upon his brother Horfa the command of Dover Caftle, and constituted him “Warden of the Ports,” (A. D. 460); and that he fixed his refidence at Appledour, looking upon it as the moft convenient place from its vicinity to the ports.

Darell's Dover  
Caftle, *temp. Reg.*  
Eliz. p. 12.

How far the office was continued afterwards by the Saxons or Danes does not particularly appear. The country having been divided into petty fovereignities, it is probable that the chieftain of each took the charge of the ports within it; but Mr. Lappenberg, in his History of England under the Anglo-Saxon Kings, mentions, in treating of the privileges of those days, that “the burghers of Dover, for their *ſac* and *ſoc*, ſupplied the king yearly with twenty ſhips, each having twenty-one men, during fifteen days.”

When this compact firſt originated he does not ſtate; but it would appear that, when the kingdom had become united again under one ruler, the importance of ſuch a guard was felt: for we find the office was revived by Edward the Confefſor in the perſon of Earl Godwyne. He was ſucceeded in it by his ſon Harold; for Darell ſtates that when Harold became king he conferred the government of the Caſtle of Dover, and, it may be aſſumed, the wardenſhip of the Ports, upon his brother Toſton.

William the Conqueror, ſoon after his ſeizure of the kingdom, gave a ſtability and fixed character to the office, by erecting a ſeparate jurifdiction, and conſtituting one of his Norman barons conſtable of Dover Caſtle, warden, chancellor, and admiral of the Cinque

*Vide* Appendix No. 3, for an explanation of theſe terms.

Darell's Dover Caſtle, p. 14; but the Appendix makes Bertram de Aſhburnham his ſucceſſor.

## *Notes on the Cinque Ports.*

Ports,—offices which have been continued uninterruptedly from that day until now.

A writer on the Cinque Ports says:—"To enable his government to wield the resources of this maritime district with the greater vigour and promptitude, William severed it wholly from the civil and military administration of the counties of Kent and Suffex, erecting it into a kind of palatine jurisdiction under a *gardien* or *warden*, who had the seat of his administration at the Castle of Dover, and exercised over the whole district the combined civil, military, and naval authority; thus uniting in his own hands all the various functions which (to use the terms most intelligible to modern readers) we may describe as those of a sheriff of a county at large, a *custos rotulorum*, a lord-lieutenant, and an admiral of the coast."

Having thus stated what is known of the origin of the office of Warden, I will proceed to treat of the ports over which that officer has presided.

We have seen that, according to the *Notitia* of Pancirollus, the Roman officer presided over nine ports; while the Itinerary of Antoninus mentions only three: *Rutupia*, (Richborough); *Dubris*, (Dover); and *Le-manis*, (Lympne).



Lambarde, in his Perambulation of Kent, says he finds in the Doomfday Book, that “ *Dover, Sandwich, and Rumney*, were, in the time of King Edward the Confessor, discharged almost of all manner of impositions and burdens, (which other Townes did beare), in consideration of service to bee done by them upon the sea.” And it is to be observed that in the Doomfday Book those three ports only are mentioned, and the service required of each on the sea specified.

In treating of the ports I will take them in the order given in the Itinerary, and show how Rutupia and Lemanis became afterwards superseded by Sandwich and Romney, the ports mentioned by Lambarde as existing at the time of the Confessor.

I shall then proceed to introduce the remaining two of the five ports, followed by the “ ancient towns,” and bestow a slight reference to the members attached to the ports and towns.

The first, then, in order is *Rutupia*. This port, like others of the Romans, was formed of the estuary of a river.

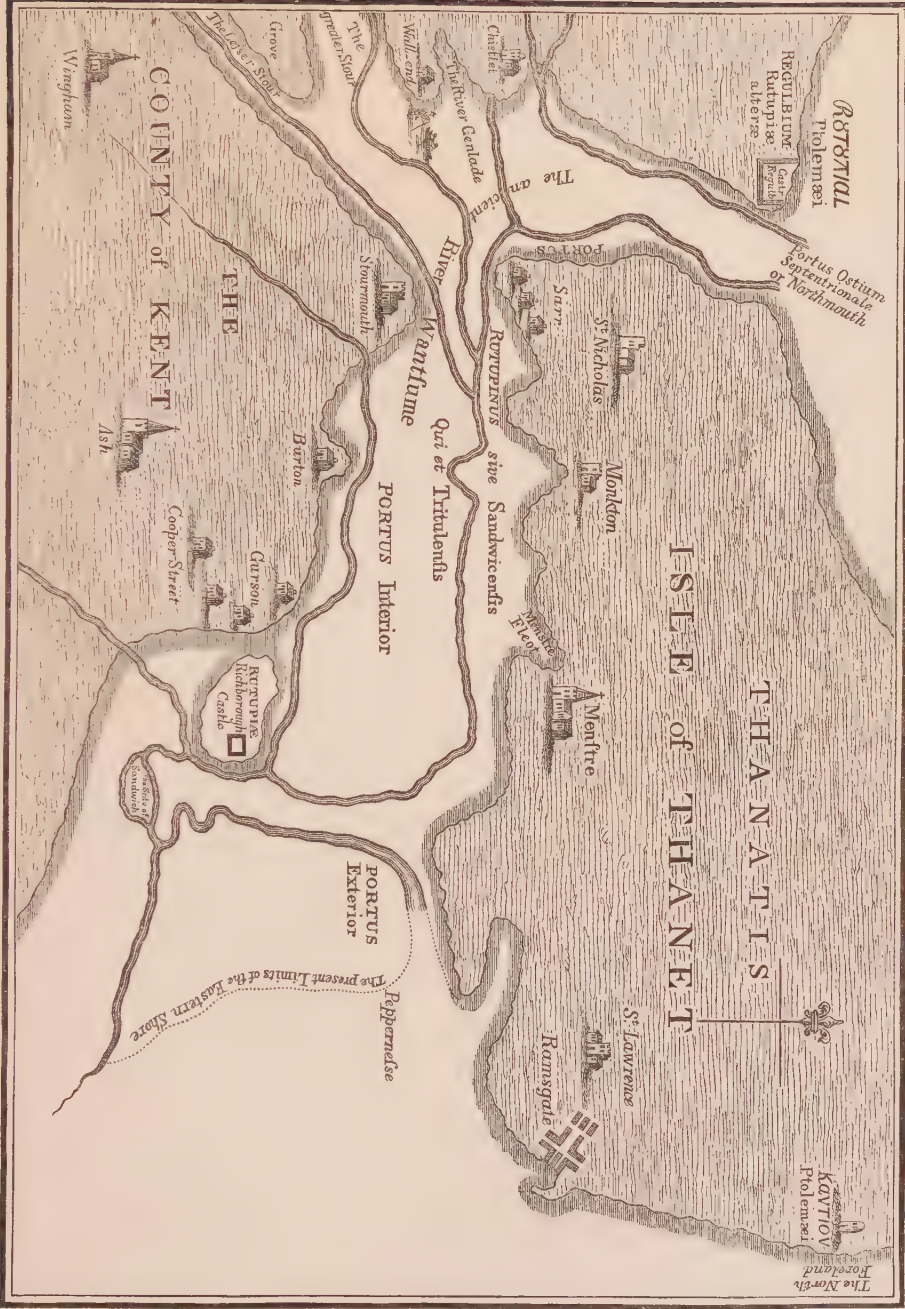
It has been supposed by many that the river Stour at Sandwich it was which formed the Rutupian port; but I find that the ancient plates and maps in-

ferted in Lewis's History of the Isle of "Tenet," published in 1723, and a Description of the Isle of Thanet, printed in London, 1763, give a very different course to the river by Rutupia (Richborough) than what now appears. The river Stour, as there shown, begins at Stourmouth, and the water between that junction and Sandwich Haven is called the Wantfume river, and runs by Richborough to Sandwich and the Haven. The plate in Lewis puts the Roman *castrum* on the edge of the water.

It is, I believe, an admitted fact that, wherever the Romans made a lodgment on the coast, there they built a fortification of some kind in immediate connection with their port. Rutupia then, the place of their fort, would be their original port; and it appears that Sandwich, which is some little distance from it, had no existence at that period, and did not rise till afterwards. In fact, the ancient plates show that the site of the present town was then covered by the sea.

Subsequently the river Wantfume had its course from the Haven by Stonar and Sandwich westward to Stourmouth, and thence northward to the northern coast of the island near Reculver, which was then called the "North Mouth," or North Haven.

Mr. Beale Poste, in his *Britannia Antiqua*, says:—



A MAP of the Rutupian Ports, the ancient course of the Wantume, and the present course of the River Stour. The white space between the Island of Thanet and the County of Kent, formerly covered entirely with water, being now all of it dry land as far as the Eastern Shore at Peppernesse.





“ Here was formerly a perfectly navigable strait, and which remained so, there is little doubt, in the time of the Romans; and in short it is, in some respects, proved that it did, as the port of Ebbs-fleet, on the north side of the strait, is mentioned soon after the Romans left, in the *Saxon Chronicle* and Ethelward's *Chronicle*, by its name, Wippeds-fleet, and stated to be the place where Hengist landed; while the port of Richborough and the fortrefs of Reculver shew its extent on the south shore. According to the authority of Bede, who died in the year 735, it had decreased, in his time, to the width of three furlongs; but continued still navigable to the Norman Conquest, as we find it recorded in history that Earl Godwyne about that time sailed through it with a fleet. It began, soon after this period, to be called “ The Wanfume,” an appellation derived, as many suppose, from the deficiency of the water, *wanfan*, in Anglo-Saxon, implying to diminish, and *wanung*, a diminution: hence *wanfum*, in the same language, might have been diminishing, adjectively; and if this, the common etymology, be substantiated, it follows, of course, that *ea* or *eye*, the Anglo-Saxon for water, was added and afterwards dropped.”

It will be evident from this testimony that, in Saxon

*Vide* Somner's  
Roman Ports  
and Ports.

P. 2.

days, the river being navigable throughout, it would be much more agreeable to the failors of that period, arriving with merchandise from the Continent, to avoid going round the North Foreland, and to enter the Haven, go up the Wantsum, and out at the North Mouth, and so make for the Thames. We all know how mariners of old preferred *hugging* the shore to putting out to sea. This hypothesis (if it be one) accounts for the fact that Sandwich was called by the Saxons *Lundenwic*, or the Port of London; it being the route by which merchandise was conveyed to that city.

Again, Darell says,—“Where Sandwich stands there were no vestiges before the reign of Canute of any town either of the name of Rupecester or any other that had been destroyed; and, that the town was ordered to be built by Canute as a place proper to land troops from Denmark, the bay or sea off Sandwich being called the Wafum Sea.” But Haisted in his History says that Canute only finished the building of the town; and he dates its rise from about 200 years after the Romans left, and narrates several memorable transactions which are alleged to have occurred there during the Saxon æra.

He, moreover, (vol. 4.) gives an ancient map which

## Notes on the Cinque Ports.

I I

shows Rutupia to have been situate altogether on a small island, distinct from Thanet, and the sea to have flowed up much inland of where Sandwich now stands.

*Vide Plate, p. 7.*

On these data we come to the conclusion that the Roman port of Rutupia was at Richborough, and that Sandwich was not coeval with the arrival or stay of the Romans in England; but that, upon the decay of the Roman port, after that people left the kingdom, Sandwich was founded, gradually advanced, and ultimately succeeded Rutupia, and became the port adopted by the Saxons in lieu of it. Thus, then, the port of Sandwich is of *Saxon* origin.

The second port in order is *Dubris*, (Dover); spelt in Doomsday *Dovere*.

This port was formed of the estuary of the river Dour, which still follows its ancient course, though over a narrowed bed.

*Vide* Frontif-  
piece.

I need not stop to inquire whether this town and port occupies the same position now as when Julius Cæsar first attempted a landing there and was beaten off by the hardy Britons. The efforts of Arviragus the Briton to block up the port, the Roman pharos, and the vestiges of its mural inclosure, intersected with its

gates, to several of which history ascribes the names of Roman Emperors, may be regarded, in conjunction with Cæsar's description of the coast, as ample evidence of the fact, and I do not imagine there will be any controversy upon this point.

It appears to have always been a port of more or less importance. In the opinion of many the *British* had a fortification on its hill. Here the first Roman cohort was stationed, being upwards of 1100 strong; ranking conspicuous for valour and fidelity, and claiming the highest post of honour, and the custody of the Imperial Eagle.

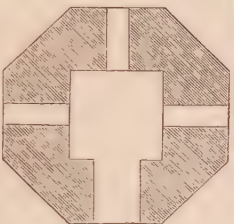
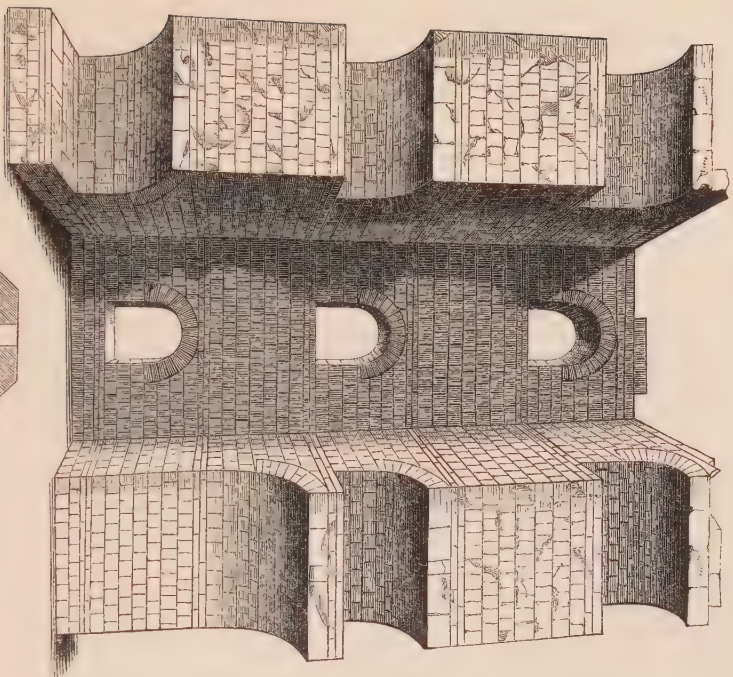
That it was a Roman station may be proved from the following account of the four great Roman roads in England:—

Chronicle of Robert of Gloucester.

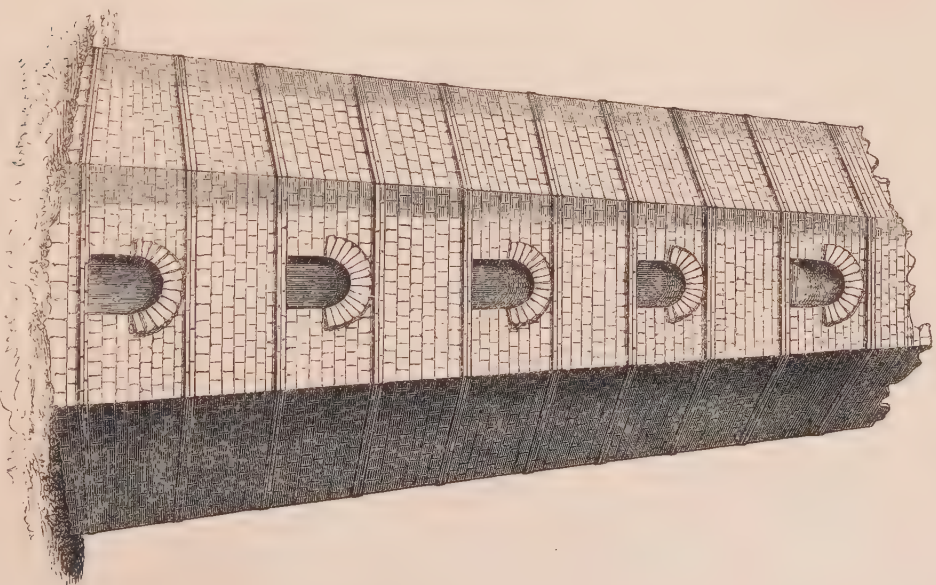
“ From the South into the North takith *Erninge-Strete*,  
 From the East into the West goth *Ikenelde-Strete*,  
 From South-east to North-west that is Sumdel grete,  
 From Dover into Chestre goth *Watlynge-Strete*.  
 The ferthe of thise is most of alle, that telleth from Toteneys,  
 From the one ende of Cornwaile anone to Cateneys,  
 From the South-west to North-east into England's end.  
*Fosse*, men calleth thilke way, that by many town doth wende.”

The Saxons did not neglect it. Either Hengist or his immediate successors extended its works of defence. And Alfred the Great, the first Saxon king who used





*The Ichthyography and Section of the Roman Pharos in Dover Castle.*



*The Roman Pharos in Dover Castle.*





masonry in fortification, inclosed the earthworks on the hill with massive walls, gates, and towers, some of which, even now, serve their original purpose. That it preserved its importance under succeeding Saxon kings may be gathered from the following incident.

The brother-in-law of King Edward the Confessor, Eustace, Earl of Bulloigne, appeared at court with a stately retinue. On his return, having stopped for refreshment at Canterbury, he proceeded on the way to Dover. When within a mile or two of the town, it was observed that he and his men put on their hauberks; and no sooner had they arrived than they announced their intention to quarter themselves wherever it appeared agreeable to them. Against abuses in harbouring even the king and his followers the townspeople could secure themselves; but to these Franks, who were regarded as a public nuisance, no one would act as host. One of them having wounded a householder, who resisted his attempts at entrance, was slain by the latter; whereupon Eustace and his followers mounted their horses and made a general attack on the inhabitants, in which the householder above-mentioned and about twenty others were slain. Many of the French also fell by the hands of the townsmen, and many more were wounded. Eustace

England under  
the Anglo-Saxon  
Kings, by Lap-  
penberg, trans-  
lated by Thorpe,  
vol. ii. p. 247.

Lyon's Dover,  
vol. i. p. 247.

himself, with a few of his people, escaping with difficulty, went immediately to the king at Gloucester, and complained of the injuries and the insults he had experienced at Dover, and demanded immediate satisfaction. The king, on hearing their version of what had taken place, in his anger sent for Godwyne, and ordered him immediately to chastise the townsmen for their misconduct. But why should the proud and mighty earl, out of mere compliance with the will of his weak-minded son-in-law, be the instrument to punish his brave burghers for a deed which had called forth praise from every part of England! The earl replied that it was not the custom in England to punish any person unheard; neither were the rights and privileges of the inhabitants to be violated; and he concluded his speech in the high tone of authority by declaring, as Earl of Kent, and guardian of the ports, it was his duty to protect those within his jurisdiction from the insults of foreigners! It might have been a hazardous experiment for the king to have endeavoured by force to compel the proud earl to execute his commands. The barons of the ports were amenable to their warden for any abuse or misapplication of their privileges.

It is well known how the Normans regarded the place, and enlarged its fortifications. William the

Norman exacted from Harold, even during the lifetime of Edward, a solemn pledge that he would surrender into his hands the Castle of Dover and the well within it—no doubt as being the centre of all military action in respect of the opposite coasts.

The port does not seem to have been less esteemed in the mediæval age. King Edward III, in the fourth year of his reign, passed a statute regulating the fares of the passage from Dover ; by another statute, in his ninth year, the tables of exchanges were appointed to be there ; and by a further statute, in the same year, it was ordained that no pilgrim should pass out of the realm but at Dover, under the pain of a year's imprisonment.

And King Edward IV, in the fourth year of his reign, by a statute which recites that his noble ancestor, King Edward III, after the conquest of the town of Calais, in his parliament holden in the ninth year of his reign, ordained for the relief and comfort of the town of Dover, one of the towns of the Cinque Ports, that no merchant nor other person or persons, horse or beast, should take passage to the town of Calais from any other port in the county of Kent but only from the town of Dover, and also come from Calais to any other port in Kent but the said port of the said town of

Dover, unless driven by tempest; and that it was also ordained and established, by authority of a Parliament holden in the thirteenth year of King Richard II, that the whole passage should be protected (*feroit garde*) to the said town of Dover, in manner and form before recited, and at no other place; the king, considering the premises, and as the said town is situate on the extreme confines of this realm nearest to his enemies, did establish and enact that no merchant or other person, horse or beast, should take any other passage, on pain of forfeiting for each time five marks to the king, to be employed in the reparation of the Castle of Dover, and to be recovered by process and determination as in actions for debt: and that every shipmaster, contrary to that ordinance, conveying any person should likewise forfeit for each offence five marks in manner and form aforesaid.

This kind of evidence might be multiplied; but enough has been stated to show that the port dates from or before the Roman æra, and that the town has, throughout the period since their constitution, maintained its due position as one of the ancient Cinque Ports.

We proceed, then, to the third port, *Lemanis*; and this has to be treated in the same manner as the first,



viz. Rutupia. Dr. Harris records that *Talbot*, in his Comment upon the Itinerary of *Antoninus*, saith:—"The haven of Limne stood at first under a high rock in the parish of Limne; where was also situated the strong castle of *Stutfall*, for the defence of the port; for here the captain of the company of the *Turnacenſis*, (a band of Roman forces, so called from Tornacum, now Tournay, in Flanders), under the command of the *comes litoris Saxonici*, or lieutenant of the Saxon shore, had his station."

That this place was the old *Portus Lemanis* all writers almost agree, but Mr. Somner. That learned antiquarian contends that the river Rother, or Limen, the estuary of which formed this port, flowed anciently by Romney—*Romanum Mare*—and that its course was altered by a great inundation of the sea, which happened in the sixteenth year of King Edward I, 1287, A. D. Perhaps it was so. But there is a long lapse of time between the erection of the Roman *castrum*, the ruins of which are yet known as the Lympne, or Stutfall Castle, and the reign of Edward I; and Mr. Holloway, in his History of Romney Marsh, shows good ground for the conclusion that the river Limen, or Rother, originally flowed by the Lympne Hill and Castle, and reached the sea in the neighbourhood of

*Notes on the Cinque Ports.*

West Hythe; that the river became subsequently divided into two branches, a part of its waters finding their way to the sea by Romney, which was then a small island, and another part by West Hythe; and that it was not until the inundation referred to, and other like events in the same century, that the course of the Rother was wholly turned, and the beds of its two ancient branches left dry.

Taking, then, for our guide the rule alluded to in treating of Rutupia, it is to be assumed, that, when the Romans built their castle, the river Limen flowed up to the base of the hill on which it stands—hence the Port Lemanis of that people; that subsequently Romney grew into importance, the derivation of the name being, according to Mr. Holloway, Roman-*ea*, or Roman Island, and became in the Norman æra either wholly or in part the port substituted for Lemanis. Romney, again, became in like manner deprived of its waters, and New Romney rose as its successor.

When it is considered that 2000 years ago Romney Marsh was probably covered with water, that the sea leaving it gradually it would be intersected with innumerable dykes, and thus small islands be formed, and that the waters have been gradually kept out (as they are at this day) by walls, and the dykes reclaimed,

there is no difficulty in imagining such a process to have taken place.

We arrive, then, at the conclusion that Lemanis, at the foot of Lympne Castle, was the port of the Romans; that in the Saxon æra it had become superseded by Romney, the port mentioned in Doomsday Book; and that Romney again was subsequently superseded by New Romney, which is specified in the later charters as one of the Cinque Ports.

I have thus shown, upon the authority both of Antoninus's Itinerary in Roman days, and the Doomsday Book recording the state of the kingdom on the extinction of the Anglo-Saxon dynasty, what were the three original ports, and that, of those three, Dover is the only one of the Roman ports that remains a port still.

Having, then, gone over the three, which may be designated the Roman and Saxon ports respectively, we proceed to the other two of the five ports, which may be characterized as the Norman ports.

Soon after the record of the Doomsday was compiled, in the fourth year after the Conquest, William I. granted a charter to the "Cinque" Ports, embracing, with those already mentioned, *Hastings* and *Hythe*;

## *Notes on the Cinque Ports.*

places which thus appear for the first time. We will consider Hastings first.

That the Conqueror should have entertained a partiality for this town is no cause of marvel. Indeed, it would have been singular had he not endeavoured to perpetuate so memorable an event as the battle of Hastings, and to ennoble that town; but I have not found any record of its ever having possessed a port or harbour, except what Mr. Jeake, who wrote his *Treatise on the Ports* in 1678, says:—"That the present town of Hastings is built between two hills, between which runs a fresh water called the Bourne." The inhabitants appear to have an impression that a port existed in former time, and, I believe, point out the course in which ran a small river, which may probably be the Bourne referred to by Jeake.

P. 3.

Why then, looking to its age and circumstances, Mr. Mofs, in his book on the *History and Antiquities of the Town and Port of Hastings*, should now designate it as "the principal of the Cinque Ports;" or why there should exist for it a claim of precedence, does not, I think, satisfactorily appear. Mr. Mofs says that

P. 4.

"Hastings, called by the Saxons *Hastinga*, derived its etymology, according to Camden, of high authority in matter of antiquarian research and inquiry, from a

Danish pirate of the name of Haſting, who, it is ſtated, built ſmall fortrefſes at the point where he landed for plunder.” Again,—“ Its antiquity may likewiſe be inferred from its having been a place of importance as far back as in the Saxon Heptarchy, when Suffex belonged to the kingdom of the South Saxons and was eſtabliſhed as ſuch, A.D. 491.”

P. 4.

We might grant this; but he adds, truly, that “ Haſtings is but ſlightly mentioned in Doomsday Book.”

P. 5.

Again, he quotes from a ſummons of King Edward I, the “ ſervices which the barons of the Cinque Ports owe to our lord the king from year to year by ſea, if need be;”—ſhowing that the town of Haſtings furniſhed a leſs number of ſhips than other ports; the particulars of which ſummons in this reſpect will be found ſubjoined in the Appendix No. 1, to which the reader is referred.

P. 11.

Theſe ſervices appear to have in ſome meaſure varied from time to time according to the proſperity or otherwiſe of the ports and the need of the Crown. There has evidently been a diſpoſition in ſome of the old writers to regard Haſtings, at one time, as of more importance than others; but ſeeing that Haſtings was not a port till centuries after others, and that her ſea



service was less than others, is she *now* entitled to claim a pre-eminence over her combarons? It is quite possible that she might at some particular period have signalized herself by an act of extra exertion or devotion; such as the one recorded of sending two bailiffs to Yarmouth for the management of the herring fishery, whilst other ports sent only one; but we fail to perceive that such a service, performed when writers of ancient days happened to chronicle it, should be regarded as a qualification for a perpetual precedency. Boys, in his History of Sandwich, claims the precedence for *that* port. But, to prolong this disquisition would be foreign to my present purpose, and I will only further quote what the celebrated and trustworthy historian Lambarde, in his Perambulation of Kent, (written in 1670), says upon this point:—

P. 142.

“ Not without good cause, therefore, hath *Dover* by great pre-eminence beene reported the chiefe of the Five Portes, assigned by lawes of Parliament as a speciall place for passage and exchange, and by auncient tenure acknowledged for ladie and maistresse of many manors : To it alwaies some man of great appearance is appointed as captaine and governour : To, in or for it, fundrie gentlemen of the shire paie yet their money for the auncient duty of their attendaunce and service :

and to it finally, the countrey men in all times of trouble have an especial eie and regarde.”

The remaining cinque port is *Hythe*. It is undoubted that this port was originally at West Hythe, two miles to the south-west of the present town. Taking Hafted's account of these two places, coupled with what has been said with respect to the Lemanis port, we gather that the Rother river, having passed Lympne Castle, flowed out to the sea in the direction of West Hythe, which, upon the decay of the Lemanis port, “and the ships being hindered from coming to it,” became a considerable town, and also a port. The same causes that destroyed the original port led to the eventual destruction of its successor; so that, at the time of King William I, the present town had grown into importance, and was by him incorporated into the Cinque Ports.

Hafted's account is that the present town of Hythe is supposed to owe its origin to the decay of the ancient ports of *Limne* and *West Hythe* successively, the harbours of which being rendered useless by the withdrawing of the sea, and then being banked up with sand, occasioned this of Hythe to be frequented in their stead, and it continued a safe and commodious harbour

Lambarde's Peramb. p. 159.

for a considerable length of time, till the same fate befel it likewise, and rendered it wholly useles; and, as Lambarde observes, “ truly, whosoever shall consider, either the universall vicissitude of the sea in all places, or the particular alteration, and chaunge, that in times passed and now presently it worketh on the coastes of this realm, he will easilie assent, that townes bordering upon the sea, and upholden by the commoditie thereof, may in short time decline to great decay, and become (in maner), worth nothing at all.

“ For as the water either floweth, or forsaketh them, so must they of necessitie, either flourish or fall; flowing (as it were) and ebbing with the sea itselfe. The necessitie of which thing is every where so inevitable, that all the Popish ceremonies of espousing the sea (which the Venetians yeerely use on Saint Mark's Day, by casting a golden ring into the water) cannot let, but that the sea continually by little and little withdraweth itselfe from their citie, and threateneth in time utterly to forsake them.”

Hafted's" Kent, tom. iii. p. 411.

Again, Hafted writes:—" In the reign of King Henry VIII. this haven, though Leland calls it a *pretty road*, seems to have been in great measure destroyed by the sands and beach cast up on this shore, by the desertion of the sea, for he describes it as being at that

time as only a small channel or gut left, which ran within shore for more than a mile towards Folkestone, that small vessels could come up it with safety. Soon after this, even the small channel mentioned became likewise swarved up and lost, though it had the advantage of the *Seabrook* and other streams from the hills as a back water to keep it scoured and open."

I have thus gone over the Five Ports named in the charter granted by King William I. before referred to. This charter was confirmed by succeeding sovereigns; but, though the old charters are lost, we have in Jeake's book on the Cinque Ports the charter of Edward I. set out, in which they are recited by *inspeximus*, up to that of Edward the Confessor; thus proving that the institution of the Warden of the Ports has existed in an unbroken series from that time. The service done by the ports to the realm was such that almost every sovereign deemed it right to confirm them, down to the time of Charles II, who, in the twentieth year of his reign, granted a new charter, under which the ports were governed until the Municipal Reform Act of 1834.

With the Cinque Ports, properly so called, were associated, probably soon after the Conquest, the two

Jeake's Char-  
ters, p. 103.

“ ancient towns” of *Rye* and *Winchelsea*, and, subse-  
quently, the several members of each town and port.

According to Lord Coke the union of the ancient towns took place after the Conqueror and before King John, father of King Henry III.

I speak first of *Winchelsea*; of which town Mr. Cooper in his history of it says,—“ Whether the town did or did not exist in the time of the Romans, it was assuredly built and had become an important place in Saxon days.” It is not mentioned in the Saxon Chronicles, nor by name in Doomsday; yet, according to Ruding, King Edgar had a mint here (Wincles) in 959; and it was a town of sufficient importance in the time of Edward the Confessor to be granted by him to the abbot and monks of Fischampe (vulgarly Féchamp) in France, to whom they were further confirmed by Kings William and Henry.

Cooper's Win-  
chelsea, p. 6;  
and authorities  
there cited.

Mr. Cooper further writes:—“ The old town of Winchelsea, together with the neighbouring town of Rye, was probably added to the Cinque Ports by William the Conqueror, as, in confirming the grant of Old Winchelsea to the abbot of Fischampe, he speaks of its liberties, free customs, &c; and, as Henry II, Richard I, and John, granted charters to the men of Winchelsea and Rye, to be free of toll, &c. in other



towns, as the Five Ports were: to be free from shires, hundreds, &c; and not required to plead otherwise than as the barons of Hastings and of the Cinque Ports were. Beyond all doubt, however, they were added before the time of King John, under the style of *Nobiliora Membra Quinque Portuum*; for, in a record, dated 2nd May in the first year of his reign (1200), Winchelsea and Rye are mentioned to be in aid of Hastings to do the service of their navy. In the sixth year of his reign the Quinzime of the town was accounted for to the Crown. In his charter of the following year, 6th of June, 7 John, (1205), to the men of the two towns, he mentions and confirms to them the charters of his father, Henry II, (who is elsewhere stated to have been seized of the town), and of his brother Richard I; and on the 8th of February, 9 John, (1207-8), there is a direct mention of Winchelsea as one of the Cinque Ports in the King's Commission, directed to Vincent de Hastings, Wimund de Winchelsea, and others of the barons of the Cinque Ports, to arrest all the ships that they should find. The two 'ancient towns' of Winchelsea and Rye have, from the time of their being added to the Cinque Ports down to the present day, enjoyed the same rights and privileges as the five original ports."

*Vide* Jeake's  
Charters, p. 105.

The charters belonging to this town are much the same as those of Rye, to come next under review. But it is now to be remarked that this old town of Winchelsea, the site of which was a low flat island, and situated three miles south-east by east of the hill on which the modern Winchelsea stands, was doomed to disappear from the face of nature. The inundations of the thirteenth century had greatly impaired its size and importance, and at length, in 1287, the great inundation happened which totally destroyed the old town, and obliged almost all such of the inhabitants as escaped to quit it. In the records of Rye, Jeake states it to have been thus recorded:—"M. D. quod anno domino MCCLXXXVII, in vigilia sanctæ Agathæ virginis, submersa fuit villa de Winchelsea et omnes terræ inter Climesden, (*i. e.* Cliff-end) usque ad le bochere de Hethe." Harris says,—“In an old manuscript, I have met with this note:—*Quædam villa vocat Winchelsea cum omnibus terris mariscis inter Clivesden juxta Farelythe et Hythe submersa fuit in vigiliâ sanctæ Agathæ virginis—viz. quarto die Febrii, A. D. 1287.*” This inundation and destruction of Old Winchelsea was very sudden, as indeed I have seen it expressed in an old record to have been “*per subitanæ intemperiem maris.*”

It is recorded that, in July 1276, King Edward III, (fourth year of his reign), in consequence of the gradual decay of the town, came here to take measures for the transfer of the town to a new site; and in the following year, according to Norden, the king had arranged his plans for the new town. In his eleventh year, Edward, to give greater confidence to those who should be willing to adopt the new town as their home, by his commission dated at Acton Burnell on 13th of October 1283, after reciting that he had provided a new town at Yham, "in lieu of our town of Winchelsea, which is in great part submersed by the inundations of the sea, and whose total submersion is feared," declared that he had resolved to commit the lands and tenements there to the barons of the port and town of Winchelsea, and willed that the same barons, when they should have taken their abode there, and begun to build, should be as free in the new town as they were in the old town and elsewhere, and should enjoy the same liberties and privileges as they did under their old charters.

Of the ancient town of *Rye*, Mr. Holloway, who has written on its history and antiquities, says that it was enrolled among the Cinque Ports, and admitted to

the full enjoyment of all their rights and privileges, full a century after Romney had been admitted to that honour ; and then adds that, leaving the fanciful picture he had drawn of the rock on which it stands for the real, he would carry the history no further back than the middle of the eleventh century, when Edward the Confessor gave Old Winchelsea and Rye to the abbot and monks of Féchamp, as mentioned under the head of Winchelsea.

Mr. Holloway seems to have taken much laborious pains with his work, and he doubtless omitted nothing which could be traced to add antiquity and honour to the interesting town whose history he has so ably written. We may well, therefore, assume that nothing can be said of this ancient town anterior to the period he takes up. Lambarde states that “ Rye and Winchelsea were added to the Cinque Ports soon after the king, Henry III, had taken these towns into his own hands ;” but this opinion is shown by Jeake to be erroneous, for he asserts (as before stated) that, according to Lord Coke, this union took place after the Conqueror and before King John ; for he says in a record in the first year of John, A. D. 1199, they are mentioned to be in aid of Hastings to do the service of the navy ; and in the charter of King John to Rye and Winchel-

fea, dated 6th of June, 1205, he mentions and confirms to them the charter of his brother, King Richard I, who began his reign in 1189, and also of his father, Henry II, who reigned from A.D. 1154 to 1189, so that they must have been admitted to the paternity of the ports some time between these last two dates, *i. e.* about 100 years after Edward the Confessor had conferred the privileges on the original Five (?) Ports.

I have thus, as far as I have been able, shown the *origin*, and, of consequence, the *antiquity* of the respective Cinque Ports and “two ancient towns;” and if they are, as it appears to me they should be, ranked according to seniority, it will be proper to class them as follows, viz:—1. Dover; 2. Sandwich; 3. New Romney; 4. Hastings; 5. Hythe; 6. Rye; 7. Winchelsea.

Of the several *members* of the ports I do not propose to speak particularly; such a subject would exceed the intended limits of these Notes. Suffice it to say that the members were admitted to the privileges of the ports on account of their also furnishing ships for the service of the sovereign, the infant navy of the kingdom; and though many of the towns are now far inland, the fact of membership is conclusive evidence



that they were once situate upon waters, which enabled them to equip and fend out ships to sea.

The frequent wars waged in France by our princes of the Norman, Plantagenet, and Lancaster lines caused heavy demands to be made upon the jurats and barons of the Cinque Ports. The custom was for the Crown to issue its summons to the different ports once a year, if necessary, calling upon them to furnish their quota of seamen and vessels, and to maintain them at their own expense for the space of fifteen days. If their services were required beyond that period, the additional cost of wages was defrayed by the State. By the terms of the charter of Edward I. fifty-seven ships in all had to be equipped for the king every time he crossed the sea, each vessel to have twenty-one men and one garcion on board.

Macaulay, speaking of the times of the *Magna Charta*, by which the privileges of the Cinque Ports were ratified and confirmed, says,—“ Here commences the history of the English nation . . . then first appeared with distinctness that constitution which has ever since, through all changes, preserved its identity . . . then it was *that the courage of those sailors who manned the rude barks of the Cinque Ports first made the flag of England terrible on the seas.*”

These fleets fought repeated battles with the enemy, their deeds being always daring, often brilliant. When the French expedition led by the Dauphin invaded the kingdom, during the civil troubles of King John's reign, the stout Hubert de Burgh, then captain and constable of Dover Castle, speedily armed forty ships, and by their aid inflicted a heavy discomfiture on double that number of Frenchmen. Some seventy years later the fleet of the ports, 100 strong, defeated, in mid-channel, a great fleet of French ships, "of whom they slew, took, and sunk so many that France was thereby for a long season after in a manner destitute both of seamen and shipping." In the reign of Henry IV, again, they surprised and captured 120 French merchantmen. In 1588 the Five Ports fitted out six ships of large build, with a corresponding number of pinnaces, to be employed against the Spanish Armada, and the mariners of these vessels being, of course, well acquainted with the fiords and banks of the channel, were enabled to allure some of the enemy's huge galleons to certain destruction.

An enumeration of the ports, ancient towns, and their members, and the service demanded of each, in return for the extensive immunities and privileges they enjoyed under their charters, is subjoined to these Notes.

*Vide Appen-  
dices, Nos. 1 and  
2.*

Charters, p. 6.

Jeake says that “none other of the ports of England have had such large privileges, and can equal the antiquity of the grants and confirmations thereof, or been so eminent for the services they are, and ought to perform, and from time to time have performed.” And he cites some proceedings in the reign of King Henry VIII. when the free barons of the ports claimed to be free of buying and selling in the City of London; a privilege which was maintained in consideration of the “grant of the said Cinque Ports being elder than the grant of the chartour of London.”

I have in the Appendix, No. 3, given an account of some of these privileges; most of which it will be seen are now obsolete. There is one honourable right, however, which has been preserved and which should be particularly noted. Mr. Philipott speaks of it thus, viz:—“The Barons of the Cinque Ports claim by inherent custom and prescription, which is grown up and confirmed by a tacit consent between them and the king, to support the four staves of the canopy that covers the King’s head at his coronation, and after to dine at the uppermost table in the great hall on his right hand.”

Sir Thomas Mantell, in his New Edition of Tracts, says,—“It appears by the records of the Tower Patents,

33 Edward III. m. 6, that in the 20th year of King Henry III, 1236, at the coronation of his Queen Elenor, the daughter of Raymond, Earl of Provence, the Barons of the Ports did claim, and obtain, their ancient right and privilege of bearing the canopy, although the Marchers of the Marches of Wales challenged the same as belonging to them; and it is further evident by the said exemplification that the Barons then claimed the privilege of sitting at the King's right hand at dinner; and which claim was allowed and so continued at every coronation until the year 1750."

The privilege was exercised on the coronations of King George III, in 1761; of King George IV, in 1821; of King William IV, in 1831; and of her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, in 1838.

Notwithstanding that nearly all the privileges of the ports have now either become obsolete or been abrogated by enactments of Parliament, happily their Lord Warden still remains to them. That office belongs of right to a knight and a member of the Sovereign's council; and seeing that it has been held by so many noble knights and lords from Earls Godwyne and Harold downwards, including many princes of royal blood, it is to be hoped that the day is far distant when so ancient and honourable an office will have become a

thing of the past, and the Cinque Ports be deprived of their distinguished chief. The day was when as the Castle of Dover (according to Matthew Paris) was accounted “*clavis et repagulum totius regni*,” (the lock and key of the whole realm), so the barons of the ports have been in their wooden walls the defence and bulwark of the Crown; and though wooden walls appear likely to pass away, I doubt not the stout hearts of the men of Kent, who claimed, and were ever wont to be placed in the van of the battle-field, will under their present *Earl Godwyne* prove, (if need be), to *Eustace the Earl of Bolloine*, that they have not degenerated from their forefathers in the determination to justify the motto borne by some of their sons of Mars, “*Pro aris et focis*.”







THE GRAND COURT OF SHEPWAY.







The "Ara Cæsaris," or Bredenstone.

## THE GRAND COURT OF SHEPWAY.

**T**HIS Court appears to have derived its name from the place where, in olden time, it was wont to be held; and the place, again, is said by Mr. Somner to have been so called from its position being in the *Shipway* or *way to the ships*, at the port of *Lemanis*, or near

Somner's Roman Ports and Forts, p. 102.

Lympne,—possibly in Saxon days at West Hythe : but the various renderings of the word, such as Schepway, Schipway, Schypwey, in the reign of Richard II ; subsequently Shepeway, Shepway, may give rise to a question what is its proper etymology.

One of the divisions of the county of Kent is still known as the Lathe of Shepway, which would seem to show that the name either is of Saxon origin, or, from prior use, had been adopted by the Saxons for the designation of the division. It is not improbable that, if of Saxon origin, its derivation was from the Saxon word *ſceap*, a sheep, and the introduction of the letter “c” into it would seem to favour such an hypothesis. Hence the meaning would be *sheep-way*, possibly to the newly-recovered pastures of the marsh, and Shepway be simply a contraction. Sheppy Island has doubtless this derivation.

But, again, it is to be noted that some of

the early renderings of the word give the letters "i" and "y," instead of "e"—Schipway, Schypwey—which favour the derivation given by Mr. Somner,—the Saxon root of the English word *ship* bearing a close affinity to that of sheep. Having, however, stated thus much upon the origin of the name, I must leave the question as to which is the correct interpretation of it to more learned critics.

I am informed by the Rev. E. Biron, Vicar of Lympne, that there is a spot in his parish yet known as the *Shepway Crofs*; and history tells us that it was at this spot the business of the ports, from a very early period, used to be transacted.

There are no buildings now extant or traceable at Shepway Crofs, if any ever existed. It is very possible that the court was held in the open air, or in a tent prepared for the purpose.

The prerogatives of the court will be found



in the privileges and immunities stated in the Appendix No. 3, 12th section.

Jeake, n. p. 22.

It has been the custom for the Lord Warden, having received his appointment, to summon his first Court of Shepway to take his "serement" or oath of office; at which court no further business was transacted. And it is recorded that Prince Edward took the *serement* at Shepway Cross, A. D. 1265, when he was Lord Warden, and when he did exact of the barons of the ports their oath of fidelity to his father, King Henry III, against the maintainers of the barons' wars.

The Warden, however, had the right to hold his court at any place he pleased within the ports. And Mr. Jeake states that anno 1597 the court was held at Beaksbourne upon the administration of the serement to Sir Henry Brooke, Lord Cobham; and sometimes since at other places. Dover appears to have been subsequently found a more

convenient spot for it; for Henry, Lord Sydney, Viscount Shepey, issued his precept on the 3rd of August 1693 to the Cinque Ports to meet and hold the Grand Court of Shepway there, using this expression, viz:—  
“ I have heard it is true that anciently the Wardens used to be sworn at Shepway; but it seems of late years that place having not been thought so convenient for that purpose of its want of sufficient accommodation, I am told that three of my immediate predecessors successively were sworn upon Braidenstone Hill, lying within the liberties of the town and port of Dover.”

Lord Sydney's immediate predecessors were George Finch, Earl of Winchelsea, and James, Duke of York, the latter of whom was appointed at the King's Restoration, A.D. 1660, anno 12 Car. II, both constable and warden, and sworn in at Dover in 1668. During the Commonwealth the offices were put into

Hafted's Kent,  
vol. iv. p. 74.

commiffion; fo that it is probable the firft adoption of Dover as the place for holding the court took place during the interregnum; from which time it would appear that the court has been invariably held there,—thus eftablifhing a cuftom of two centuries.

Here it was that Lionel, Duke of Dorfet was installed, A. D. 1765. When Earl of Dorfet he was appointed to the offices on the acceffion of George I, 1714, but he refigned them in 1717. On the acceffion of King George II, 1727, he was reappointed to them, and on July 5th, 1757, had a renewal of his patent with a grant of them for the term of his life. He died in 1765. He was fucceeded by the Earl of Holdernes, by Lord North, afterwards Earl of Guilford, who was followed by Mr. Pitt; and Hafted records that Mr. Pitt was fworn in here upon his appointment in 1792. Mr. Pitt was fucceeded by the Earl of Liverpool and the Duke

of Wellington; all of whom (great men as they were) are worthily succeeded by the noble Viscount who has been selected by Her Most Gracious Majesty to fill an office not only honourable from its associations, but dignified as the, perhaps without exception, most ancient in the realm.

The Braidenstone, or Bredenstone, mentioned in Lord Sydney's precept was the ruin of a Roman pharos which was built on the highest point of the western heights, corresponding with that still existing in the castle. Historians of the time of Queen Elizabeth speak of having seen it; and Darell, who gives a representation of it in his work, called it "Ara Cæsaris." But rumour alleged that it had been buried in the earthworks of the redoubt which was constructed some half a century since enclosing the spot. In the spring of this year extensive alterations have been in progress in this redoubt; and in the

*Vide Vignette,*  
P. 41.

course of the excavations necessary for building new barracks the workmen came upon a platform of solid masonry, about fifteen inches in thickness, placed about eleven feet from the upper surface of the ground ; the soil above the platform being evidently made ground. The masonry is composed, according to the Roman habit, of a very hard reddish concrete, and flint, and Kentish rag-stone, with tiles placed in it longitudinally. There seemed to be one principal layer of tiles,—the tiles, however, varying in their formation. One piece I found had a smooth surface on both sides ; another next to it, in the same course, was smooth on one side, the reverse being fluted and cut into sections, giving a diamond shape of little more than half an inch diameter. Several pieces of tile were extracted which varied in thickness and in the pattern of the grooving, though all the patterns were in straight lines, thus differing from the ordinary



waving pattern of the Roman tile. The earth of which the tiles were made had evidently been washed very fine and clean, and the texture was beautifully smooth and regular.

The building operations unfortunately only involved the uncovering of about a dozen feet in depth of the platform; and it seemed impracticable to get the operation extended further. The investigation of it, therefore, was necessarily imperfect. But, from the best observation that could be made, the platform appeared to be of hexagon shape, corresponding with the pharos in the castle as originally constructed, and the width of the front side of the hexagon to be about twelve or fourteen feet.

The platform was placed upon a pavement of flint formation of about the same thickness, which extended about six feet beyond it.

There is good ground for assuming that it

was upon this platform the “Ara Cæsaris” of Darell stood. But this latter has not been exhumed.

The military authorities most obligingly consented to adopt a course which should preserve a memorial of this interesting relic;—interesting to the Cinque Ports especially as having been the spot where their Lord Wardens have been sworn into office.

It was necessary to remove the uncovered portion of it which projected from the bank; and, accordingly, the part which has been cut off has been preserved in two pieces, and is intended to be placed upon the *terre-plein* immediately over the spot; and the wall of the barracks has been so constructed as to make the edge of the unremoved part of the platform a course in the wall, projecting a few inches from its face. This will effectually and visibly identify the thing itself, and the precise locality of the ancient Court of

Shepway, in close proximity to which it is that the present court has been held.

I have not met with any account, in detail, of the mode in which it has been usual to hold the Court of Shepway, beside those given in Jeake's Charters of the Cinque Ports, Harris's History of Kent, and Lyon's History of Dover. Dr. Harris narrate the proceedings of the court which was held when Henry, Lord Sydney took the serement, or oath of office, A.D. 1694 (1693?); and he mentions having by him a copy of an ancient record taken A.D. 1692 out of Dover Castle by the late Thomas Turner of Ileden, Esq., the title of which was, *Nota de Regula quomodo Curia de Shepweia ordinetur et observetur*. There was no date appended to the copy; but, from the invitation which the Lord Warden gives to the company to take a repast with him at his Castle of Saltwood, Dr.

The list given in the Appendix No. 4 shows the Baron of Raleigh to have been appointed Warden in the reign of Stephen.

Doubtless the same as is described in the Appendix as Richard de Grey of Codnor, (No. 47.)

Harris thinks its age may be carried up at least to the reign of Richard II, and that probably it was as old as that of King Henry II; for then Henry de Essex, Baron of Raleigh, was Warden of the ports, and in possession of Saltwood Castle, which he held of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

It is recorded, however, that Lord de Grey of Colton was Warden of the ports, as well as the proprietor of Saltwood Castle, in the reign of King Henry III; so that it is possible the date of the *Nota* may be ascribed to that reign; and the more especially so as Henry III. by his great charters confirmed “the liberties and free customs” of “*the barons of the Cinque Ports and all ports.*”

It may be reasonably conjectured that from this *Nota de Regula*, taken, as stated, from Dover Castle in 1692, the proceedings of the court were regulated on the installation of Lord Sydney in 1693; but, whatever be the

precise age of the document, it will be admitted that it affords a very ancient precedent and guide ; and as no intermediate record in detail of any succeeding court has been traced, (though several have doubtless been held), it seems fitting that one should be preserved of the interesting ceremony of the present year.

Shortly after the demise of the late Lord Warden it was rumoured that it was probable a successor would not be appointed.

The Corporation of Dover, unwilling that the distinctive character and position of the Cinque Ports should be lost, and foreseeing that difficulties and complications would arise were the ancient institution abolished, immediately resolved on presenting a respectful memorial to the Queen, praying Her Majesty to fill up the vacant office ; and they communicated with the other ports, suggesting the propriety of their taking a similar action. The following memorial to Her Majesty was ac-



cordingly adopted and forwarded for presentation :—

“ To Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

“ The humble Memorial of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgeſſes of the Cinque Port and Borough of Dover in council aſſembled.

“ Dutifully ſheweth,

“ That the office of Conſtable of Dover Caſtle, Lord Warden, Chancellor, and Admiral of the Cinque Ports and their members has exiſted from a very early period in Engliſh hiſtory.

“ That it has ever been one of high honour and truſt, and its importance was not diſregarded even in Roman days. The firſt recognized Engliſh Warden was Godwyne, Earl of Kent ; he was ſucceeded by his ſon Harold ; and from that day to the preſent the

office has been successively held either by the king, by princes of the royal family, or barons, or councillors, high in the confidence of the Sovereign.

“ That the office is now vacant by the lamented death of the Most Honourable the Marquis Dalhousie.

“ That the Lord Warden is the chief officer of the several Cinque Ports, two Ancient Towns and their Members, with which are associated many noble deeds in defence of their country from foreign invasion, and to which have been granted from time to time such privileges and exemptions as to the Sovereign seemed fitting.

“ That though the jurisdiction of the Warden in civil affairs has been abrogated by Parliament, the peculiar jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports has yet been conserved to them. The Warden, as Admiral, has still his court and jurisdiction in all maritime causes arising

on the seas and shores ; and, as Constable of Dover Castle, is the head of the board for the management of this port and harbour ; and to him, as Warden, is intrusted the charge of divers castles and forts, he appointing his lieutenant and other officers in connection with such charge.

“ The Cinque Ports have still their Court of Brotherhood and Guestling to take cognizance of matters affecting the ports generally. Their free barons glory in their ancient history, and are proud of the privilege which, belonging to them from time immemorial, was again conceded and exercised by them on the occasion of your Majesty’s coronation.

“ The Barons of the Cinque Ports yet form a body of your Majesty’s loyal and devoted subjects ; and, should occasion demand it, your memorialists trust they would not be backward in emulating the deeds of their forefathers.

“ And they respectfully approach your Majesty’s Throne to pray that your Majesty will be pleased to preserve to them the distinctive character which they have enjoyed for so many generations, and that the Cinque Ports, two Ancient Towns and their Members may be permitted to be still a recognized corporate body under the leadership of their distinguished Warden.

“ Your memorialists, therefore, most humbly and dutifully pray—

“ That your Majesty will be graciously pleased to grant their prayer and exercise your royal prerogative to fill the vacant office and appoint a new Constable of Dover Castle, Lord Warden, Chancellor, and Admiral of the Cinque Ports.

“ And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

“ Given under our common seal in

our Council Chamber at Dover, this  
5th day of February, 1861.

“(Signed) J<sup>NO</sup>. BIRMINGHAM, Mayor. (L. S.)”

Subsequently a memorial to the like effect was presented to the first Lord of the Treasury ; and the Cinque Ports were soon gratified by the announcement that the Right Honourable Viscount Palmerston, K. G., &c. &c. had been nominated by Her Most Gracious Majesty to the vacant office.

It was then submitted to his Lordship that it had been the ancient usage and custom for the Warden on receiving his appointment to take the serement or oath of office at a Court of Shepway holden for the purpose ; and his Lordship having consented to conform to such usage (with the exception of taking the serement), issued his precept summoning a Grand Court of Shepway, to be holden at the accustomed place on the Bredenstone Hill,



within the liberties of the port of Dover, on the 28th of August, 1861.

The precept issued was as follows:—

“ HENRY JOHN TEMPLE, VISCOUNT PALMERSTON, Constable of the Castle of Dover, Lord Warden, Chancellor, and Admiral of the Cinque Ports, two Ancient Towns and their Members, and one of Her Majesty’s Most Honourable Privy Council, &c. &c. &c.

“ To all and singular the Mayors and Bailiffs of the Cinque Ports, two Ancient Towns and Members of the said Cinque Ports and Towns, and to every of them greeting.

“ For certain good causes and considerations me thereunto especially moving, I have thought it necessary to notify unto you by these presents that I purpose and am resolved by God’s grace to be at Bredenstone Hill within the liberty of the town and port of Dover, one of

the Cinque Ports, upon the twenty-eighth day of August instant, by twelve o'clock at noon, then and there to hold a Grand Court of Shepway according to the ancient usage and custom of the said Cinque Ports, and then to take upon myself the duties of the said office.

“ Thereupon, by virtue and authority of my said office, these are in Her Majesty's name straitly to charge and command you and every of you to give good summons and lawful warning unto six, five, or four of the best and most discreet of your combarons of every of the said ports, towns, and members corporate personally to be and appear before me at the place and time aforesaid. And that also you the said Mayors and Bailiffs, or your respective deputies, be likewise then and there personally present to do as to you hath been accustomed and belongeth. And that you do then and there certify to me, under your

hands and seals of incorporation, what you shall have done in the accomplishment of the premises, certifying me also then and there the names of all those persons whom you shall so have summoned and warned as aforesaid, and therewith returning back unto me then and there this mandate, whereof you may not fail.

“Dated at Downing-street, under the seal of my office, the thirteenth day of August in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Victoria, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen; Anno Domini 1861.

“PALMERSTON. (L. S.)”

The above precept was sent by the seneschal to the mayors of the Cinque Ports of Dover, Sandwich, Hastings, New Romney, and Hythe, and of the two ancient towns of Rye

and Winchelsea; and to the mayors and bailiffs of the following corporate towns, viz : Seaford, Pevensey, Fordwich, Folkestone, Faversham, Lydd, Tenterden, Deal, and Margate; being all the corporate towns within the liberties of the Cinque Ports.

On the day appointed for holding the court the various corps of the Cinque Ports' Volunteers, of which his Lordship is the chief, assembled on the new parade ground adjoining the Castle of Dover; and his Lordship, having rode over from Walmer Castle and inspected the assembled corps, then proceeded to the field officers' quarters within the castle, where he took refreshment.

The corps inspected were the following :—

*Artillery Corps.*

Col. McMurdo, C. B., Commanding Brigade.

Major Vernon Harcourt, Commanding Artillery.

1 A. Dover,—E. L. Wollaston, Capt. Commandt.

- 1 B. Folkestone,—Gilbert Kennicott, Capt.
- 1 C. Ramsgate,—First Lieut. Henry B. Hammond.
2. Sandwich,—Rob. T. Thomson, Capt.
3. Deal and Walmer,—Lieut. M. B. Thomson.
4. Hastings,—Major Vernon Harcourt.
5. Hastings,—Naval Brigade.
6. Margate,—Lieut. J. G. Walker.
7. Sandgate and Hythe,—Lieut. Andrews.

*Rifle Corps.*

Lieut. Col. Luard, Commanding.

1. Hastings,—the Hon. G. Waldegrave, Capt.
2. Ramsgate,—George A. Young, Capt.
3. Hythe,—Lieut. Henry B. Mackeson.
4. Folkestone,—Angus Mackay Leith, Capt.
5. Deal,—Lieut. Karney.
6. Margate,—C. J. Cox, Capt.
7. Dover,—J. G. Churchward, Capt.
8. Tenterden,—Lieut. Saunders.

Total 936.

The delegates from the several corporations had meanwhile assembled in the hall of the lieutenant-governor's apartments in the castle



to elect one of their mayors to perform certain duties at the court, and to order the arrangement of the procession.

It was alleged, on behalf of the Corporation of Dover, that, upon the authority of the account given in Harris's History of Kent, published in 1719, of the proceedings of the court held for swearing in the Lord Sydney in 1693, the Mayor of Dover was entitled to sit on the right hand of the Warden and head the procession, and the Mayor of Sandwich on the left, the Mayor of Hastings taking his place next to Dover.

The Mayor of Hastings, however, claimed to take precedence, disputing the accuracy of Dr. Harris's account; and as there was no opportunity then for showing the right, and the Mayor of Dover might in a measure consider the delegates of the other corporations as guests, he consented to waive the question of precedence *pro hac vice*, it being understood

that such waiver was not to be drawn into a precedent for the future.

These questions being disposed of, the procession was formed within the castle in the following order, viz :—

Officers of Police.

Cinque Ports' Volunteer Artillery Corps.

Governors and Deputy-Governors of the several Forts and Castles within the Cinque Ports, two by two.

Mayors of the Cinque Ports, accompanied by their Recorders and Town Clerks, with their Barons and returned Men and other Members of Corporations present in their gowns, two by two, preceded by their respective Mace-bearers and Officers, in the following order, viz :—

Hastings, (*by courtesy.*)

Sandwich.

Dover.

Romney.

Hythe.

Winchelsea.

Rye.

Lydd.

*Court of Shepway.*

Faverham.

Pevensey.

Folkestone.

Seaford.

Tenterden.

Deal.

Margate.

Attendants of the Corporation of Dover in  
livery.

Sergeant of the Admiralty in his robes, bearing his  
silver oar.

Proctors of the Court of Admiralty, robed.

Deputy-Registrar of the Cinque Ports, robed.

The Judge of the Chancery and Admiralty Courts, in  
his robes.

Surrogate of the Cinque Ports' Court of Admiralty, in  
his robes.

Lord Warden's Secretary.

THE LORD WARDEN.

Officers and Gentlemen attending on the Lord Warden,  
riding.

Such of the Barons of the Cinque Ports as be there,  
two by two.

Lower Officers, Servants, &c., two by two.

Cinque Ports' Volunteer Rifle Corps.

For the Order  
of Procession  
in 1693, and  
1765, *vide* Ap-  
pendix No. 5.

The Corporations were attended by their respective Officers as follows :—

<i>Hastings.</i>	W. Wakefield Attree, Esq., Recorder. Robert Growfe, Esq., Town Clerk.
<i>Sandwich.</i>	The Rev. E. N. Braddon, M.A., Chaplain. T. Lydden Surrage, Esq., Town Clerk.
<i>Dover.</i>	William Henry Bodkin, Esq., Recorder. The Rev. J. H. Cole, M.A., Pro-Chaplain. Edward Wollaston Knocker, Esq., Deputy Town Clerk.
<i>New Romney.</i>	The Rev. R. Smith, M. A., Chaplain. William Stringer, Esq., Town Clerk.
<i>Hythe.</i>	The Rev. B. Kingsford, M. A., Chaplain. Edward Watts, Esq., Town Clerk.
<i>Rye.</i>	} Ed. Nathaniel Dawes, Esq., Town Clerk.
<i>Winchelsea.</i>	
<i>Seaford.</i>	W. Wakefield Attree, Esq., Recorder.
<i>Pevensey.</i>	J. H. Crampton Coles, Esq., Town Clerk.
<i>Folkestone.</i>	R. Thomas Brockman, Esq., Town Clerk.
<i>Faversham.</i>	The Rev. C. Collins, Chaplain. John Phillips, Esq., Town Clerk.
<i>Lydd.</i>	William Stringer, Esq., Town Clerk.
<i>Tenterden.</i>	Joseph Munn, Esq., Town Clerk.
<i>Deal.</i>	Edward Drew, Esq., Town Clerk.
<i>Margate.</i>	William Brooke, Esq., Town Clerk.

In this order the proceſſion left the Caſtle, his Lordſhip being attended by a large ſtaff of military and gentry of the town and neighbourhood, and proceeded through the town, the ſtreets being lined by the police and military, up the North Military Road to the Bredenſtone Hill.

The officers attending his Lordſhip included—General Sir John Burgoyne, Inſpector General of Fortifications, and Captain Ben Hay Martindale, R. E., as his aid-de-camp; the Honourable General Dalzelle, commanding the South Eaſtern Diſtriſt, and his Aid-de-camp and Staff; Brigadier-General Garvock, commanding the Dover garrifon; Major-General Stotherd, R. E.; Colonel Cuppage, commanding Royal Artillery; Colonel Aylmer, R. A.; Lieutenant-Colonel Ambroſe, commanding 3rd Buffs; Major Anderſon, commanding 64th Infantry; the Honourable G. Waldegrave; Captain Walker, R. E., &c. &c.

A court had been fitted up immediately



within the entrance of the Drop Redoubt, and in close proximity to the Bredenstone.

*The Court.*

“ THE GRAND COURT OF SHEPWAY, which is the journey of the Barons of the Cinque Ports, holden on the Bredenstone Hill, at the Port of Dover, on Wednesday the twenty-eighth day of August in the year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Victoria, of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, the twenty-fifth, and in the year of our Lord 1861.

“ Before the Right Honourable HENRY JOHN TEMPLE, VISCOUNT PALMERSTON, K. G., G. C. B., Constable of the Castle of Dover, Lord Warden, Chancellor, and Admiral of the Cinque Ports, two Ancient Towns and their Members.”

Shepway.

# The Court was seated thus :—

## MODUS SEDENDI IN CURIA SHIPWEIA.

	Mayor of Dover.	Mayor of Hastings. <i>(By courtesy.)</i>	LORD WARDEN.	Mayor of Sandwich.	Mayor of New Romney.	
Mayor of Hythe.						Mayor of Winchelsea.
Mayor of Rye.						Mayor of Lydd.
Mayor of Faversham.			Seneschal.			Bailiff of Pevensey.
Mayor of Folkestone.						Bailiff of Seaford.
Mayor of Deal.						Mayor of Tenterden.
Judge of the Court of Admiralty.						Mayor of Margate.
Surrogate.						Recorder of Dover.
Sergeant of the Admiralty.						Admiralty Proctor.
The Court.						The Court.
Attendants on the Court.						Attendants on the Court.
The Public.						The Public.

Three solemn proclamations were then made by the feneschal in the following form :—

“ All Mayors, Bailiffs, and Barons of the Five Ports and their Members that be summoned and warned to appear in their proper persons before my Lord Warden at this the Queen’s Majesty’s Court of Shepway, here to be holden this day ; draw ye near and answer to your names as ye shall be called, and give your attendance to the Court, upon the peril that shall fall of it.”

The precept of the Lord Warden summoning the court was read by the feneschal. (*Vide Precept, ante, p. 59.*)

The feneschal then called on the Worshipful the Mayor of Hastings to hand in the return to his Lordship’s precept from the Cor-

poration of that port, and which he presented accordingly :—

“ TO ALL to whom these presents shall or may appertain, and especially to The Right Honourable HENRY JOHN TEMPLE, VISCOUNT PALMERSTON, Constable of the Castle of Dover, Lord Warden, Chancellor, and Admiral of the Cinque Ports, two Ancient Towns and Members of the said Cinque Ports and Towns and every of them, and one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

“ We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Hastings, in the county of Suffex, with all due reverence, send greeting. May it please your good Lordship to be advertised that we have nominated, elected, appointed, and chosen our well-

beloved combarons Frederic Ticehurst, now Mayor of the borough of Hastings aforefaid, Edward Hayles and Thomas Rofs of the same borough, Aldermen, Henry Winter, Stephen Putland, John Roger Bromley, and Charles Henry Gausden of the same borough, Councillors, to be and appear before your Honour at Dover, in the county of Kent, within the liberties of the said Cinque Ports, on the twenty-eighth day of August now instant, by two of the clock in the afternoon of that day, there and then to do such service as to us appertaineth to be done by the ancient usages and customs of the said Cinque Ports and their Members at the first entry of the Lord Warden of the said Cinque Ports into his said office, according to your Lordship's commandment and pleasure contained in your letters of summons therein of late to us among others made known, bearing date the thirteenth day of August instant, wherein we do hereby ratify, confirm,



and allow all and whatsoever the said Frederic Ticehurst, Edward Hayles, Thomas Rofs, Henry Winter, Stephen Putland, John Roger Bromley, and Charles Henry Gausden, or the most part of them, shall do or consent to be done in the premises.

“ In witness whereof we have hereunto caused the common Seal of the town and port of Hastings to these presents to be affixed.

“ Dated the twenty-third day of August in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Victoria, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one. (L. S.)”

Returns to the like effect from the corporations of the several other ports, two Ancient Towns and their Members were then called for in the following order, and were severally handed in by their respective mayors and

bailiffs. And it appeared that the barons undermentioned were nominated, elected, appointed, and chosen to be the representatives at this court of the respective Ports, Towns, and Members, viz :—

*Cinque Ports.*

## BARONS NAMED IN THE RETURN.

<i>Hastings.</i>	. Frederic Ticehurst, Mayor.	
	Edward Hayles,	} Aldermen.
	Thomas Rofs,	
	Henry Winter,	} Councillors.
	Stephen Putland,	
	John Roger Bromley,	
	Charles Henry Gaufrden,	
<i>Sandwich.</i>	. George Augustus Hill, Mayor.	
	Richard Harrifon,	} Aldermen.
	Thomas Dilnot Stewart,	
	J. Christopher Drayfon,	} Councillors.
	James Dorman,	
	William Denne,	
<i>Dover.</i>	. John Birmingham, Mayor.	
	J. Cuthbert Ottaway, Deputy Mayor.	

*Court of Shepway.*

<i>New Romney.</i>	Samuel Metcalf Latham,	}	Aldermen.
	James Wood,		
	James Worsfold,	}	Councillors.
	Thomas Norwood,		
	John Ruffell, Mayor.		
	Thomas Cobb,	}	Jurats.
	Henry Bachelor Walker,		
	W. Dering Walker,	}	Freemen and Commoners.
	William Stringer,		
	Odiarne Coates,		
	Benjamin Cobb,		
<i>Hythe.</i>	Phillips Monypenny, Mayor.		
	Charles Fagge, Alderman.		
	James Watts,	}	Councillors.
	Thomas Marshall,		
	John Nelson,		

*Two Ancient Towns.*

<i>Rye.</i>	William Holt Chatterton, Mayor.		
	Jeremiah Smith, Alderman.		
	William McDiamid,	}	Councillors.
	Robert Alce,		
	John Avery,		
	Joseph Judge,		
	David Taylor,		

*Winchelsea.* . Charles Robins, Mayor.  
William Longley,  
Robert Curteis Stileman, } Jurats.  
Robert Vaile Skinner, }

*Members.*

*Seaford.* . Henry Simmons, Bailiff.  
James Singer Turner, }  
William Tyler Smith, } Jurats.  
Francis Richard Tothill, }  
Richard Towner, Freeman.

*Pevensey.* . Thomas Arkcoll, Bailiff.  
William Arkcoll, }  
John Whitfeld Breton, } Jurats.  
Robert Breton, }  
Henry Browne, }  
J. Henry Champion Coles, Commoner.

*Fordwich.* . In default.

*Folkestone.* . William Wightwick, Mayor.  
Gilbert Kennicott, }  
James Tolputt, } Aldermen.  
Ham Tite, }  
Thomas Caister, }  
James Kelcey, }  
John Boorn, } Councillors.

*Court of Shepway.*

<i>Faverham.</i>	.	.	Samuel George Johnfon, Mayor. William Nash Spong, Alderman. J. Matthew Goldfinch, Henry Stidolph, Ed. Thomas Coulter, Marsh Wood,	}	Councillors.
<i>Lydd.</i>	.	.	Edwin Cock, Bailiff. David Denne, George Finn, Thomas Finn, James Rolfe, Stephen Terry,	}	Jurats.
<i>Tenterden.</i>	.	.	Virgil Pomfret, Mayor. John Ellis Mace, Alderman. John Hope, John Scratton, Samuel Boorman, Benjamin Hatch,	}	Councillors.
<i>Deal.</i>	.	.	Joseph Munn, Commoner. Charles Chaplin, Mayor. Robert Marsh Reynolds, Samuel Wellard West, Edmund Brown, John Netherfole, William Terry Pettit,	}	Aldermen.
				}	Councillors.

*Margate.* . James Standring, Mayor.  
George Yeates Hunter, }  
David Price, } Aldermen.  
Samuel Mercer, }

The Mayor of Fordwich having been formally called and not answering, and the several mayors, bailiffs, and barons named in the returns having answered to their names, the seneschal announced to his Lordship that returns had been received from all the corporate towns within the liberties of the Cinque Ports, with the exception of the borough of Fordwich, and that the court was formed.

Whereupon the Lord Warden declared, that, having been nominated by Her Most Gracious Majesty to the office of Constable of the Castle of Dover, Lord Warden, Admiral, and Chancellor of the Cinque Ports, two Ancient Towns and their Members, an office vacant by the lamented death of the Most



Honourable the Marquis of Dalhousie, he had summoned this Grand Court of Shepway, pursuant to ancient usage and custom, on entering upon the office aforesaid, and in testimony of his nomination ordered his Lordship's patent of office to be read by the feneschal; and the same was read accordingly.

The Mayor of Hythe, the speaker of the ports for the time being, chosen by consent of all the barons then present for that purpose, addressing his Lordship, declared that the manner and custom heretofore at this the Lord Warden's first Grand Court of Shepway hath been to administer to his Lordship a solemn serement or oath of office to keep inviolate and maintain all the franchises, liberties, customs, and usages of the Five Ports.\*

---

\* The ancient serement, and mode of taking it, was as follows:—"Sir, ye shall keep inviolate and maintain all the franchises, liberties, customs, and usages of the Five Ports, in

But that by reason of the changes that have in the lapse of ages arisen it is deemed expedient to depart in this respect from the ancient custom and to dispense with the oath aforesaid, but praying his Lordship to take upon himself the honourable office of Warden, and the care and charge of all the Cinque Ports, Towns, and Members.

His Lordship hereupon avowed, in the presence of the Court, that he had great pleasure in accepting the office of Warden conferred upon him by the Queen and ratified by this court, and that he should feel it his duty to fulfil all that belonged to that ancient and honourable office.

all that ye may do, by the allegiance that ye owe unto our Lady the Queen of England, and by your knighthood."

And his Lordship, holding up his right hand, breast high and more, affirmed thus:—"Yea, if God will, I shall to my power."

Being a knight and of the Queen's Council, he was not obliged to swear upon a book nor to repeat the words.

The mayors, bailiffs, and barons present then did his Lordship reverence once. And a salute, on signal given, was fired from the adjoining battery.

Robert Joseph Phillimore, Esq., Q. C., D. C. L., Judge Official and Commissary of the Court of Admiralty of the Cinque Ports, two Ancient Towns, and the Members thereof, delivered an eloquent address of congratulation to his Lordship, as follows :—

“ My Lord Viscount Palmerston, Constable of Dover, Lord Warden of Dover, Sandwich, Romney, Hastings, and Hythe, of the member towns of Winchelsea and Rye, and the other tributaries, — Time-honoured custom casts upon the holder of my office the duty— I should, perhaps, more correctly say invests him with the privilege—of addressing a few sentences on behalf of the mayors, bailiffs, barons, and other inhabitants of the Cinque

Ports, to the Lord Warden on the occasion of his installation at this his first Grand Court of Shepway. I find, my Lord Warden, that, according to ancient precedent, the speaker on this occasion ought to confine himself to two topics—he ought to congratulate the Lord Warden upon the high dignity and emoluments of his office, and he ought also, after the fashion of free subjects addressing a constitutional sovereign, gently to remind the Lord Warden that his subjects have rights which he is bound to protect, and privileges which he is bound to maintain. To former speakers, my Lord Warden, these topics were somewhat more fruitful than, unfortunately, they can be to me. The ruthless hand of an unromantic legislature has made much havoc with the substantial emoluments of the Lord Warden's office, and with the rights and privileges of those over whom he is appointed to rule. Enough, however, of this ancient institu-

tion happily remains to preserve the relations between the Lord Warden and the inhabitants of the Cinque Ports, and to justify the present solemnity. Not to mention other privileges, the rights of the Lord Warden to *jetsam*, *flotsam*, and *lagan*—barbarous words to some, but familiar to many—still remain intact, and the Admiralty Court, over which I have the honour to preside, and from which there is but one appeal—to the Crown—still retains its jurisdiction from the shore-beacon on the coast of Essex to the red cliffs by Seaford on the coast of Sussex. Time is, indeed, a great destroyer and a great innovator; he lays his withering hand upon the outward form and visible fabric of many a goodly institution; but if the institution be founded upon a true and safe principle, over that he has no power; it is indestructible; it escapes from his grasp; it survives the outward form; it may assume another shape; it may ani-

mate, like the dervish in the Eastern fable, another body : but it survives, it is not extinguished. Let me apply this observation to the present *status* of the Cinque Ports. What though no more these havens equip fifty-seven ships at the command of their Sovereign ! What though no more—as in the time of the Plantagenets—they anticipate the order of the State, and, unbidden, make war to avenge an insult offered to the national flag ! What though no more—as in the time of the Tudors—the navy of the Cinque Ports enables the Sovereign to think foul scorn that a foreign force should invade the borders of England ! What though those times and their peculiar exigencies have passed away, and the burden of maintaining the maritime defences of Great Britain be now wisely apportioned over the whole kingdom ; yet the spirit of loyalty to the throne and of love to the country, which once animated the crews of



the Cinque Ports' galleys, still survive ! Witness the magnificent spectacle of this day—of that gallant force of volunteers which has sprung into sudden existence at the shadow of a shade of a menace offered to our fatherland—of that force whose remarkable characteristic it is that the private soldier is often, in refinement of nurture and gentleness of birth, not inferior to the officer who commands him ; of that force which recalls to our recollections the classical lines—

‘ Egreditur miles castris generosus ab iisdem  
E queis dux fieri quilibet aptus erat.’

Of that noble army of patriots no part of Her Majesty's dominions has furnished a better or more efficient quota than these ancient Cinque Ports. Long may they retain all their remaining privileges ; and, among these, long may their barons preserve that peculiar privilege which their loyalty has ever merited,

of assisting at the coronation of our Sovereign.  
Long may Shakespeare's lines be true :—

‘ They that bear  
The cloth of honour over her are four barons  
Of the Cinque Ports.’

To many persons, my Lord Warden, all traditionary customs and rights appear idle and useless, but I demur to their philosophy. I deny their statesmanship. To you, my Lord Warden, we know that we shall not look in vain for respect for traditional usage, to conciliate progress with stability, to accept the spirit of the present, and to reverence that of the past; to pursue a policy at once reforming and conservative is the high mission entrusted by the Crown and the people to your Lordship's hands, and with that mission the present ceremony is not inconsistent. Indeed, my Lord Warden, the ceremony furnishes of itself no insignificant proof of your extraordinary popularity, for I am informed

by our fenefchal that the laſt public recorded inſtallation was that of the Duke of Dorſet in 1765. During that interval nearly a century has rolled away. And what a century ! What mighty names do I find on the muſter-roll of Lord Wardens. For to paſs by others, and even your immediate predeceſſor, the able and gifted Dalhousie, whoſe loſs we have not yet ceaſed to lament ; think of the names alone of Pitt and Wellington, both dear to this country for their many victories—victories of peace (for ſuch there are) and victories of war ; but, dearer ſtill for the true Engliſh hearts which warmed their boſoms, for the genuine love which they bore to their country. And, my Lord Warden, permit me to ſay that it is not ſo much that your name has been affociated for many years with every great political event in Europe—of all of which you have indeed borne a great part—and by a happy fortune having been the choſen friend of the great

Canning, you have lived to choose his illustrious son for the preservation of India ; not so much that you are now in possession of the highest object of ambition that a subject can attain ; not so much on these grounds, ample as they are, that you are received, here as elsewhere, by this hearty greeting ; but because there is a general and deeply-rooted and wide-spread conviction throughout the land that your Lordship's love for this country cannot be exceeded, and that your heart's desire is to promote the welfare of England.

“ My Lord Warden, I have only now to apologise for the length of my address on this occasion, and to express on behalf of the barons our congratulations to your Lordship on the new accessions to your Lordship's honours, and our certain conviction that our remaining privileges, as well as the privileges of her Majesty's citizens, are safe in your hands.”

His Lordship was graciously pleased to reply thereto as follows :—

“ GENTLEMEN, I need not say that I have heard with the greatest delight, with feelings of gratitude as well as of pride, the eloquent address just delivered to us by a person distinguished in his learned profession as well as in other walks of life ; for I well remember his eminence as a member of the Legislature. It is peculiarly gratifying to me that that well-known voice should upon this occasion have complimented and congratulated me on my accession to this ancient and honourable post. I quite concur with my learned friend, as I am sure he will permit me to call him, for our friendship has been of long standing and founded on a long acquaintance with his merits and deserts—I quite concur that we ought to respect ancient traditions, because, although they have a value which to a super-

ficial observer may not at first be apparent; yet, if any one will look at the hearts of men and into his own feelings, he will be convinced that the knowledge that the town or the county, the corporation or the community, to which he belongs has been famous in history, has been loyal to the sovereign and done good service to the country—that sentiment in his mind is a guarantee for good conduct in whatever circumstances he may be placed; because, independently of his own sense of what is right and what is wrong, he would feel ashamed of lowering the character of that community in connection with which his ancestors for generations and centuries past have done credit to their country, and rendered themselves useful to the Crown and the State of which they formed part.

“ Gentlemen, I respect this corporation of the Cinque Ports. It is true, as my learned friend has said, that the progress of general



improvement has visited the Cinque Ports, as well as the other institutions of the land ; but the progress of true improvement is not to demolish, but to amend ; not to destroy ancient institutions, but to adapt them to the times in which we live,—to make them part of a harmonious whole, instead of foreign excrescences upon the general fabric. Why, that which we are now doing in this neighbourhood is an example of this. We are increasing and improving those ancient works which in former ages were sufficient for the defence of this part of the realm. We are adding to them modern improvements ; we are removing those parts which are no longer suited to the exigencies of our times ; and just in the same way, without destroying those venerable institutions of the Cinque Ports, we have removed from them those functions which might be better exercised by other parts of the constitution, with advantage not

only to themselves, but to the community at large.

“ Gentlemen, I will not detain you any longer. I will simply return you my sincere thanks for the hearty welcome you have given me, and assure you that, if it were my lot, as a much younger man, to live for many years to come, the recollection of the reception I have met with this day would survive in my bosom to the latest hour of my existence.”

A proclamation was then made, dissolving the court, thus :—

“ All Mayors, Bailiffs, Barons, and all other that have had to do at this Court of Shepway before my Lord Warden this day, you shall depart and take your ease, unto a new warning.

“ God save the Queen, my Lord Warden, and all the Court.”

The Mayor of Dover, addressſing the Warden, humbly hoped that his Lordſhip would condeſcend to accept an invitation to partake of the repaſt which had been provided at the Ancient Hall of the Maifon Dieu, now the Town Hall of the Port of Dover.

And his Lordſhip having acceded to ſuch requeſt, proclamation was made “to all mayors, bailiffs, and others whatſoever they be now here preſent, to proceed to the Town Hall” accordingly.\*

The proceedings having terminated, the proceſſion was re-formed for its return, and a banquet was ſerved up in the Town Hall,

\* The ancient proclamation was as follows:—“My Lord Warden deſireth and prayeth all Mayors, Bailiffs, Barons, and others whatſoever they be now here preſent, to go with him to —, and there to take of ſuch repaſt as is ordained, and you ſhall be welcome.”

*Finis hujus diei.*

For no other buſineſs could be tranſacted at this court.

his Lordship being attended by his staff and the gentry of the town and country in great numbers.\*

Thus has passed a day memorable in the annals of the Cinque Ports,—worthy of a more able historian. An immense concourse of persons had assembled from far and near, to witness the novel and imposing procedure. Every effort was made to do honour to the occasion, and, if the expression of the many may be accepted as a testimony, the result was one of general satisfaction.

\* The speech made by the Lord Warden at the banquet is given at end of Appendix.





## APPENDICES.

1. EXTRACT FROM THE CHARTER OF KING EDWARD I.
2. LIST OF CINQUE PORTS, &c.
3. PRIVILEGES OF PORTS.
4. LIST OF LORD WARDENS.
5. ORDERS OF PROCESSION IN 1694 AND 1765
6. SIR L. JENKINS' CHARGE.
7. WARRANT FOR SESSION OF ADMIRALTY.
8. A COMMISSION OF OYER AND TERMINER OF THE CINQUE  
PORTS.
9. CLAIM OF LORD WARDEN AGAINST GOODS OF ENEMIES.







## APPENDIX I.

*Extract from the Charter of King Edward I, showing the Services demanded of the Ports.*

**T**HESE are the Services which the Barons of the Cinque Ports owe to our Lord the King from yeare to yeare by Sea, if need be ; that is to wit, the Towne of Haflings, three ships ; the Lowey of Pevensey, one ship ; Bulvarhithe and Petit Hiam, one ship ; Beakesborne, in Kent, one ship ; Grenocle, in Kent, two men with two anchors, with the ships of Haflings ; the Towne of Rye, five ships ; the Towne of Winchelsea, tenne ships ; the Port of Romney and Old Romney, foure ships ; Lydde, one ship ; the Port of Hithe, five ships ; the Port of Dover, nineteene ships ; Folston, one ship ; the Town of Feverham, one ship ; the Port of Sandwich, Stonor, Fordwiche, Dale, and Sarre, five ships. The Summe Totale, fifty-seven ships. And it is to wit, that when the King will have his service of the aforefaid ships they shall have forty Daies of Summons, and shall find to the King in every ship twenty men and the Master, and the manner of every ship is to be armed and furnished for to do the Service of the King. And the ships shall be fitted at the proper costs of the Cinque Ports when they shall be summoned. And when the ships shall have tarried fifteen daies in the Service of the King, at the proper costs of the Cinque Ports ; and after the fifteen daies past they tarry

not, but at the costs of the King, if he have to do, that is to wit, the Master of the ship shall take for a day Six Pence, the Constable Six Pence, and every of the others Three Pence."

## APPENDIX II.

*A LIST of the Cinque Ports, two Ancient Towns, and their Members, according to the Charter of King Charles II, showing which of the Members were then Corporate and which not, and to which of the Ports the Members severally belong. Those not Corporate are sometimes called Limbs and sometimes Members, promiscuously, and have anciently, as well the one as the other, been added and united to such and such of the Ports, to help them the better to defray their chargeable Services to the Crown and Kingdom.*

<i>Cinque Ports.</i>	<i>Members or Limbs.</i>	<i>Whether Corporate or not.</i>	<i>County in which situated.</i>
Dover, Kent.	<div> <div>Folkstone,</div> <div>Faversham,</div> <div>Margate. C.</div> </div>	Corporate.	} Kent.
	<div> <div>St. John's.</div> <div>Goresend.</div> <div>Burchington Wood,</div> <div>alias Woodchurch. }</div> </div>	Non Corporate.	
Sandwich, Kent.	<div> <div>St. Peter's.</div> <div>Kingdowne.</div> <div>Ringwoulde.</div> </div>		
	<div> <div>Fordwich.</div> <div>Deale. C.</div> <div>Walmer.</div> </div>	Corporate.	} Kent.
	<div> <div>Ramsgate.</div> <div>Stoner.</div> <div>Sarr.</div> <div>Brighlingsea.</div> </div>	Non Corporate.	
New Romney, Kent, otherwise Romene.	<div> <div>Lydd.</div> <div>Promehill.</div> </div>	Corporate.	} Kent.
	<div> <div>Old Romney.</div> <div>Dengemarsh.</div> <div>Olwardstone or Orwelftone.</div> </div>	Non Corporate.	
			Essex.
			Suffex & Kent.

<i>Cinque Ports.</i>	<i>Members or Limbs.</i>	<i>Whether Corporate or not.</i>	<i>County in which situated.</i>
Haftings, Suffex.	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">Pevensea.</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">Scaford.</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">Bulverheethe.</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">Petit Hiam.</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">Hidney.</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">Beakefbourne.</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">Grange, <i>alias</i> Gremche.</div> </div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; font-size: 3em;">}</div> </div>	Corporate.	Suffex.
Hithe, Kent.	Weftheath.	Non Corporate.	Kent.
<i>Two Ancient Towns.</i>			
Rye.	Tenterden.	Corporate.	Kent.
Winchelsea.			
<i>(Both in Suffex.)</i>			

N.B. Those places marked C. are now *Corporate Towns*.

## APPENDIX III.

*A Statement of some of the principal Privileges and Immunities with which the Cinque Ports, Ancient Towns, and Members were invested from or before the Conquest.*

FIRST,—

**T**HEY were exempted from all Taxes and Tallages, that they might with more vigour and alacrity be encouraged and emboldened to attend the Public Service.

Secondly,—They had *sac* and *soc*. *Sac* is a privilege to take cognizance of causes, either criminal or civil, within their own Courts. *Soc* is a power planted in them to compel all persons which live within the confines of their liberties to plead in their Courts, and from hence, anciently, they were called *Soccmanni*, that is, suitors to that Court, where they were forced to plead.

*Vide Philipott's Villare Cantianum.*

Thirdly,—They had *toll* and *theam*. *Toll* was a liberty of buying and selling within their own jurisdiction, and a power to receive the *toll* or *gabel* imposed on commodities there vended. *Theam* is both a civil and coercive power or jurisdiction settled in them by charter, over all those who are inhabitants of the Cinque Ports, or any of the limbs or members of them.

Fourthly,—They had *bloodwith* and *fledwith*. *Bloodwith* is a power to punish the effusion of blood. *Fledwith* is an authority to punish those who have committed any misdemeanor or outrage, and seeking to secure themselves by flight, are again seized upon, and offered up to deserved justice.

Fifthly,—They had *pillory* and *tumbrell*. *Tumbrell* was an engine much resembling our cucking stool, and was instituted to restrain the fury of loud clamorous and impetuous women.

Sixthly,—They had *infangtheof* and *outfangtheof*; that is, a power to imprison, and upon just and legal evidence (which is the lanthorn of the law) to execute all those, though foreigners and aliens, which should commit any felony in places subject to their jurisdiction.

Seventhly,—They had *mundbriech*; that is, a privilege to raise banks and mounds on any person's land whatsoever, whose property lay within their jurisdiction, to secure the common interest from the eruption and casual inundations of the sea.

Eighthly,—They had *waives*, called by a general name in Old Law Latin, *weveragium*, and *strayes*. *Waives* was a word of a common latitude, used to signify all those things, either wandering chattel or other goods, which being waved or lost, and not claimed within a year and a day, were to be possessed by those within whose jurisdiction they were seized, according to that of the civil law, *quæ nullius juris sunt, et pro derelictis habentur, cedunt occupanti*. *Strays* is a word of a more circumscribed and restrained sense, relating only to straggling cattle; to whom if none did entitle themselves by claim in a year and a day, their property was invested in those who possessed them.

Ninthly,—They had *waste* and *strep*, or *estrement*. *Waste* was that

parcel of common earth, which, by prescription and custom, belonged to the crown, but by charter was enfeoffed on them. *Strep* or *estrepment* is a power granted to them to cut down trees within their own jurisdiction, without impeachment of waste.

In the tenth place,—They had the grant of *flotſom*, *jetſom*, *witſom*. *Flotſom* was goods upon ſome viſible wrack floating to the ſhore. *Jetſom* was goods in a ſtorm thrown overboard to preſerve the ſhip, and ſinking, did again buoy up themſelves, and were again by the agitation of the waves thrown on the ſand. *Witſom* was goods driven to the ſhore, where there had not been for ſome ſpace any wrack viſible, from whence they were anciently ſtiled goods of God's mercy; *wit* in old Engliſh importing as much as *miſericordia* in Latin.

Their eleventh privilege was to be a *guild*, that is, a fraternity or combination of men that had all the franchiſes of court-leet and court-baron annexed to them, as likewiſe they were endowed with a power upon emergent occaſions, to improve the common intereſt, to lay aſſeſſments and taxes upon the inhabitants of the Cinque Ports and their Members; the word *guild* being extracted from an old Latin word called *geldo*, which ſignifies to tax.

Their twelfth franchiſe was to aſſemble at Shepway, which was anciently called the Portmote or Parliament of the Cinque Ports. There they puniſhed the infringers of their privileges, and amerced all thoſe who being inhabitants of the Cinque Ports, or of thoſe towns which were circumscribed within their jurisdiction, ſued out of thoſe courts which were properly eſtabliſhed to hear and determine all cauſes ariſing within their liberties. Here likewiſe they had authority, by royal conceſſion, to make bye-laws and ordinances, for the common good and profit of the Cinque Ports, and for the better regulating (as the exigency of affairs might ſeem to exact) the herring fiſhing at Yarmouth; and that this court in the power of it might appear to be the counterpane of that great original of power, the High Court of Parliament, all appeals from the inferior and ſubordinate courts of the Cinque Ports were tranſmitted and transferred to this of Shepway.



Lastly,—The Barons of the Cinque Ports claim by inherent custom and prescription, which is grown up and confirmed by a tacit consent between them and the King, to support the four Staves of the Canopy that covers the King's Head at the Coronation, and after to dine at the Uppermost Table in the Great Hall on his right hand.

There are other franchises and privileges circumscribed within the verge and circumference of the charters, as the taking cognizance of the Assize of Bread and Beer, and some others; which, because they are not of that importance or consideration as those which before were rehearsed, and, moreover, finding that they are calculated for the meridian of many other corporations besides that of the Cinque Ports, I have at present forborne any further recital of them.

## APPENDIX IV.

*A List of the Constables of Dover Castle and Wardens  
of the Cinque Ports.*

## I.



ODWYNE, Earl of Kent, who died A.D. 1053.

Edw. Conf.

2. Harold, son of Earl Godwyne, succeeded his father. . . . . Edw. Conf.

3. Bertram de Ashburnham, appointed on King Harold's Accession to the Crown, but put to death by the Conqueror on his taking possession of the castle immediately after the Battle of Hastings.

K. Harold.

4. William Peverel was on the Conqueror's departure hence entrusted with the temporary government of the castle, but he continued in it but a very short time. . . . . Will. I.

5. Odo, Bishop of Baieux, the Conqueror's half-brother, and

This List is compiled from Somner's Roman Forts and Ports, Philipott's *Villare Cantianum*, Jeake's Charters, Haisted's Kent, and Lyon's Dover.

Earl of Kent, being the first *permanent* office of power and trust which the King conferred on any one after his coronation. Will. I.

6. Baron John de Fienes, on the King's new arrangement of the government of it, soon after the disgrace of Odo in 1084. Will. I.

7. James de Fienes, his son, succeeded, and died at Folkestone, A.D. 1111. Anno 13 Hen. I. . . . Will. I. & Hen. I.

8. Lord John Fienes, his son, succeeded, but was removed by King Stephen for taking part with the Empress Maud, upon which the King resumed the office. . . . Hen. I. & Steph.

9. William Mareſchall, Earl of Pembroke, Master of the Revels to the King, was next appointed by him, but being taken prisoner by the Empress, she placed in his room, . . . Steph.

10. Wacheline de Magminot, whom King Stephen never ceased to solicit till he gave up the castle to him; when, being displaced, . . . Steph.

11. Richard, Earl of Eu, was made Governor. . . . Steph.

12. Eustace, Earl of Bologne, only son of King Stephen, succeeded, and died in the 19th year of that reign. . . . Steph.

13. Henry de Essex, Baron of Raleigh, Constable of England and Hereditary Standard Bearer. By a misbehaviour against the Welsh, 10 Hen. II. Anno 1163, he forfeited all his high offices. . . . Steph.

14. Alan de Fienes, a descendant of John de Fienes, was, as such, restored by King Henry II. and was succeeded by his son, . . . Hen. II.

15. James de Fienes, the last of his family who inherited the office. . . . Hen. II.

16. Matthew de Clere. He imprisoned in the castle Geoffrey, Archbishop of York, the King's brother, at the instance of William Longchamp, Bishop of Ely, and Chancellor of England. . . . Rich. I.

17. William Devereux, grandson of Walter de Everus, who accompanied Duke William into England. He was a favorite of King Richard, and carried the Golden Sceptre and Dove at his coronation, and he was with him when he was taken prisoner.

Rich. I.

18. William Longchamp. On dismissal from his posts of authority he attempted to leave the country ; and, in the habit of a woman, with a measure in his hand and piece of cloth on his arm, he came to Dover, where he was discovered. . . . Rich. I.
19. William de Mandeville. . . . Rich. I.
20. William Briwere. When the King was taken prisoner he was one of the principal persons who stepped forward to treat for his ransom. . . . John.
21. William de Wrotham, who was before Lieutenant of the Castle. . . . John.
22. Thomas Basset—was a favorite in this reign, and accompanied King John in his expedition to Poictou, and continued faithful to him in all his troubles. Anno 3rd . . . John.
23. Hubert de Burgh, afterwards Earl of Kent, who became the most powerful subject of that time, and had, with the custody of the Castle, the Port of Dover, and the revenues of the Haven. He was the founder of the Maison Dieu in Dover. Was appointed again to the office Anno 17 King John, and in the beginning of the reign of Hen. II. defended the Castle against Lewis, the Dauphin of France. Pat. 3 Jn°. and 17 Jn°. . . . John & Hen. I.
24. William de Huntingfield—on his appointment was obliged to swear, in the presence of the King, that he would faithfully discharge his duty, and never deliver up the Castle to any person excepting himself, or to Hubert de Burgh. Anno 5th of . . . John.
25. William Longspee, Earl of Salisbury, natural son of King Henry II. He was Admiral of the Fleet sent against the French, which he surprised in the port of Dam, and brought their ships to England. Pat. 9 Sept. Anno 6th of . . . John.
26. William de Sarum. . . . John.
27. Geofry Fitzpier, Earl of Essex, Chief-Justice of England. Anno 8th of . . . John.
28. William de Fienes, second son of Ingelram, resigned the office to the King for a grant of certain lands in Wendover. . . . John.

29. Henry de Braibroc. Anno 4th of . Hen. III.
30. Sir Robert de Neresford. In the year 1220 he received a precept to fummon the Barons of the Cinque Ports to appear before his Court at Shepway, to answer for their violating a truce with the inhabitants of Calais, and to make satisfaction to the parties aggrieved. Anno 5th and 31st . Hen. III.
31. Hugh de Winfor or Windlesore. Anno 9th of . Hen. III.
32. Gulfridus de Surland. Anno 9th of . Hen. III.
33. William de Averanches, joined with Tergusius, Provost or Mayor of Dover. Anno 10th of . Hen. III.
34. John Manfel, an ecclesiastic, accompanied the King and Queen in their flight to the Tower for safety. He was a considerable pluralist, and royal favorite. . Hen. III.
35. Symon or Harry Hoese. Anno 15th of . Hen. III.
36. Stephen de Segrave, who was displaced the same year. Anno 16th of . Hen. III.
37. Bertram de Criol. He was five times Constable of Dover Castle, and when he entered on his office the third time he received orders for the Barons of the Cinque Ports to be ready, with their whole force, to sail to the coast of Brittany and Normandy against the King's enemies. Anno 16, 22, 25, 35, and 39th of . Hen. III.
38. Hubert de Hufato. Anno 18th of . Hen. III.
39. Hamo de Crevequer. He had the custody of the coast from Hastings to Pool; and with him Walerand de Teyes was joined in the Wardenship of the Ports. Anno 19th of . Hen. III.
40. Peter de Savoy, Earl of Richmond. 26th and 42nd of . Hen. III.
41. Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Essex and Hereford. 26th of . Hen. III.
42. Sir Ingelram de Fienes. 32nd of . Hen. III.
43. Peter de Rivallis. 32nd of . Hen. III.
44. Reginald de Cobham, second son of Henry de Cobham. He had an order to receive and entertain at the Castle the Ambassadors

of the King of Castile and their Suites, at their arrival at Dover.  
39th of . . . . . Hen. III.

45. Roger Northwood. 42nd of . . . . . Hen. III.

46. Nicholas de Moels. Being appointed Sheriff of the County  
soon afterwards, he probably resigned the office for— . Hen. III.

47. Richard de Grey, of Codnor, who was displaced by the Great  
Barons, upon the report of Hugh Bigod, Justice of England, because  
he let in the Pope's Legate by the King's License and against the  
Mind of the Nobles, and was succeeded by— 42nd of Hen. III.

48. John de Grey, of Wilton. While he resided in Dover Castle,  
Athelmere, the King's brother by the mother, was appointed Bishop  
of Winchester, which highly offended one of the Courtiers. This  
induced Athelmere to go immediately to Rome to procure the sanction  
of the Pope. The Papers of Institution were sent to England by one  
Walesco, a grey friar, who landed at Dover. This incensed the  
anger of the Great Barons, and they sent Hugh, or, as some say,  
Roger Bigod, to know why the Constable suffered him to land.  
Bigod addressed him, saying, "Have you been entrusted by the people  
of England, as a faithful Warden of the Cinque Ports, and have you  
suffered this person to land without your knowledge, to the manifest  
violation of your oath? We think that you are not only unworthy  
of this place, but that you ought to be further questioned for so  
great a transgression." 42nd of . . . . . Hen. III.

49. Hugh or Roger Bigod, younger brother of the Earl of  
Norfolk. He resigned the following year. 43rd and 44th of  
Hen. III.

50. William de Say. 44th of . . . . . Hen. III.

51. Robert Waleran. 45th of . . . . . Hen. III.

52. Edward and Robert de Gascoyne were made joint Constables  
in the 47th year, and that year, by the King's command, delivered  
it up, July 18, to— . . . . . Hen. III.

53. Henry, Bishop of London, as *he* did, two days afterwards, to—  
47th of . . . . . Hen. III.



54. Walter de Bersted, who held the office but a very short time ;  
for in the same year . . . . . Hen. III.

55. Richard de Grey was appointed Constable, and Nicholas de  
Criol, son of Bertram above mentioned, was made Warden, which  
office he next year resigned to the former, and then soon afterwards,  
by the King's command, both officers were delivered up to Hen. III.

56. Henry Montford, son of Simon, Earl of Leicester.  
48th of . . . . . Hen. III.

57. Roger de Leiburne. He had the Guardianship of the Coast  
of Kent against the inhabitants of the Cinque Ports, who then took  
part with the Barons against the King. 48th of . . . Hen. III.

58. Simon de Sandwich. . . . . Hen. III.

59. Sir Simon de Sandwich. 50th of . . . . . Hen. III.

60. Edward, Prince of Wales, afterwards King Edward I, who  
held the office till he ascended the throne. 51st of . . . Hen. III.

61. Matthew Belers,—held the office of Warden under Prince  
Edward, who, upon command, Dec. 5, surrendered it to—

52nd of Hen. III.

62. Sir Stephen de Pencester, who first acted as Constable of  
Dover Castle under Prince Edward, and he afterwards held the office  
for himself. While he was Constable a second time he received the  
King's orders to sail with the fleet to the coast of Wales, to assist in  
the expedition against Prince Llewellyn. This expedition prevented  
the King from going to the Holy Land; and, as the clergy had allowed  
their year's tithes towards the expenses, the Pope deputed several  
persons to collect the money and to remit it to him. This induced the  
King to send his precept to the Warden of the Cinque Ports to  
enjoin him strictly to guard the coast, and not to suffer any vessel to  
take money on board, under the penalty of the master's forfeiting  
his life and property. 51st Hen. III. and 11th of . . . Edw. I.

63. Sir Robert Ashton. . . . . Edw. I.

64. Ralph de Sandwich. . . . . Edw. I.

65. Sir Robert de Burghersh. He cited Jeffery Bocton, the Abbot



of the House at Feverham, to appear at his Court at Shepway, for certain trespasses committed within his jurisdiction. The Barons of Faverham were fined 500 marks for usurping sundry royal privileges which were not mentioned in their charter, and they were to pay the fine by instalments, 20*l.* immediately and 15*l.* yearly, until the whole was discharged. As the Abbot did not appear judgment passed upon default, and he was apprehended and sent to Dover Castle. The Archbishop, upon hearing that he had committed an ecclesiastical to prison, cited the Warden to appear in his Court; and as he did not plead he was condemned for contumacy. The King issued his prohibition against the proceedings of the Spiritual Court, and commanded the Archbishop to reverse his sentence; and if he did not absolve his Constable he would punish him with the utmost severity for his contempt. The Archbishop was obliged to submit.

19th, 26th, and 27th of . . . . . Edw. I.

66. Simon de Cray, of Foot's-Cray in Kent. . . . . Edw. I.

67. Sir Robert de Surland. While he was Constable of Dover Castle, in the year 1294, he had orders for all the Mayors, Bailiffs, and Good Men of the Cinque Ports, to be ready, with their whole service of ships, at Winchelsea, on the day after the Festival of St. John the Baptist, and to fit out every other vessel they could of forty tons burden, in order to sail where the King should direct them. . . . . Edw. I.

68. Robert Burges. He received a writ in the 30th year of this reign for the Barons of the Cinque Ports to fit out their fleet.

27th of Edw. I.

69. Henry, Lord Cobham, Baron of Cobham, of Roundel-in-Shorne, surnamed Le Uncle. 34th of . . . . . Edw. I.

70. Henry de Cobham of Cobham, jun., so called to distinguish him from his uncle above mentioned. 34th of Edw. I; & Edw. II.

71. Robert de Kendall, upon being appointed, received an order from the King to prevent all French merchant ships either exporting or importing any goods within his jurisdiction. Anno 1. Edw. II.

Ralph Comays was joined with him as Warden, to guard the coast of Kent, and they were to arrest all natives of France found within their jurisdiction. 1st and 18th of . . . Edw. II.

72. Bartholomew de Badlesmere. . . . . Edw. II.

73. Sir Hugh le Spencer, junior, afterwards called the Earl of Gloucester, was a favorite of the King, and received the order of Knighthood with Prince Edward. 14th of . . . Edw. II.

74. Edmund Plantagenet. The Earldom of Kent, which had been dormant from the death of Hubert de Burgh, was revived for him, and he was sent into Gascony to settle a difference with the King of France, who had seized the Duchy of Gascony, because he had not received the homage due to him. 15th of . . . Edw. II.

75. Sir Thomas Peache. 18th of . . . . . Edw. II.

76. Ralph Basset. He received orders to behave very courteously to the Queen and Prince Edward, if they should come in a peaceable manner within his jurisdiction; but if they appeared with ships of force, in a hostile manner, he was to treat them as enemies. The Cinque Ports' fleet was ordered to cruise in the Channel, as the Queen was expected with an armed force from France; and Nicholas Criol was appointed Admiral from the Thames Westward, with orders to prevent all suspected persons from sailing out of the kingdom, until they could see how matters would terminate. While the Queen was making preparations to land in England, the Cinque Ports' fleet, in conjunction with other vessels, sailed to the Westward, and took an hundred and seventy sail from the French, and brought them safe into harbour. 19th of . . . . . Edw. II.

77. Lord John Cobham. He had also the Castles of Rochester and Tunbridge. 22nd of . . . . . Edw. II.

78. Bartholomew, Lord Burghersh, son of Robert above mentioned. He had a precept for the Barons of the Cinque Ports to perform their Service in supporting the Canopy at the Coronation. In the year 1332 he had orders to search all Prelates, Barons, and Knights, who intended to embark at Dover for the Continent; and

he was not to suffer them to take any more money than sufficient to pay their expenses, according to a table fixed up in the town. 1st of Edw. III.

79. Edmund of Woodstock, the Earl of Kent, brother to the late King. Executed for treason at Winchester. Anno 4th of Edw. III.

80. Robert de Burghersh. 28th Feb. Anno 4th of Edw. III.

81. Sir William de Clinton, afterwards Earl of Huntingdon. After the truce in 1343 (18 Ed. III.) some of the Cinque Ports' fleet quitted their station on the coast of Brittany without leave, and returned home; and others were driven by a storm into different ports on the Continent, by which the King was in great danger, and several of his nobles were drowned. On his arrival in England, he sent orders to the Warden to command all Mayors and Bailiffs to seize the ships, and take the mariners, and the masters, and send them to Newgate. Two of the ships were from Margate, and the masters' names were Simon Lioner and Solomon Litherer. There was also a large barge from Sandwich, called la Catharine, John Fowler, master; and la Blithe, from Hithe, William Brown, master. 13th of Edw. III.

82. Sir John Peche, Knight. Anno 17th of . Edw. III.

83. Ralph, Lord Basset, of Drayton. Anno 19th. He had 300*l*. allowed him towards his expenses. . Edw. III.

84. Reginald de Cobham, K.G. He was also Admiral of the Seas from the Thames' mouth Westward. While he was Constable a fleet of Spanish ships took several English vessels laden with wine at Bourdeaux, and murdered the mariners. An opportunity soon offered to retaliate the injury. The Cinque Ports' fleet, with other ships, assembled at Sandwich; and the King, the Prince of Wales, and many of the nobility failed in them to intercept the Spanish fleet returning from Flanders. They came up with them near Winchelsea, and after an obstinate engagement they captured twenty-four of them, and the rest escaped during the night. 24th of . Edw. III.

85. Otho de Grandison. Anno 29th of . Edw. III.

86. Roger de Mortimer, Earl of March. By his direction all the Ports and their Members gave in their several *customals*, to be kept and recorded in Dover Castle.

During his Constableness, the Barons of the Cinque Ports made heavy complaints to the King against their Warden, for encroaching on their rights and privileges. The King, in his precept to Mortimer, recited the privileges which had been granted to them, and said,—“Nevertheless, ye, and your officers, not having regard thereto, of late, by various processes, compel the Defendants to answer before you, not only at Shepway, and elsewhere, within your liberties, at your pleasure, by which means many of the inhabitants of the said Ports are highly aggrieved and disquieted, to the abatement of their conditions, and the manifest injury of their liberties and customs, and contrary to the tenor of the Charters of our Grandfather and Father, and the custom of former times, for which we are humbly entreated to apply a suitable remedy. We, being unwilling that these Barons should be undeservedly oppressed, we command you, that, if the matter be so, you desist henceforth from such allurements, oppressions and vexations; and causing your officers wholly to desist, you permit the Mayors and Bailiffs of the Ports, to have and to hold, within their Ports, Pleas of Covenant, happening within their jurisdictions, without impediment or allurement made by you, agreeable to the tenor of their Charters; and as they ought to have cognizance of this sort, and as the said Barons, and their ancestors, the aforesaid liberties, as well before the making the aforesaid Charters, and Confirmations, as since, have been accustomed reasonably to use and enjoy, we command the distresses which have been taken for the Barons’ Causes, from any of the said Barons, to be restored; and we direct all who are Complainants before you in such matters, to go to the Ports, or Port, in which they say the trespass was committed, there to receive justice from the Mayors and Bailiffs of those places, as it ought to be done.” 29th of . . . Edw. III.

87. Guy Saint Clere. . . . . Edw. III.

88. Sir John Beauchamp, younger son of Guy, Earl of Warwick, K.G. He was likewise made Admiral of the Seas for the North, South, and West Coasts. Anno 34th of . . . Edw. III.

89. Sir Robert Herle, Knt. In the year 1364 he was at a consultation held in Dover Castle, to consider of a treaty of marriage between Edmund, Earl of Cambridge, and Margaret, daughter of the Earl of Flanders; and the King was present. While they were assembled, Lord Latimer came from Lord John Montford to learn his Majesty's pleasure relating to the proposals for a peace; and the King signed several passports at the Castle for persons waiting on the opposite shore. Anno 35th of . . . Edw. III.

90. Sir Ralph Spigurnell. In the year 1370 he received orders to have every man in arms from sixteen to sixty within his jurisdiction, to prevent the enemy from landing and plundering the inhabitants on the coast. Anno 39th of . . . Edw. III.

91. Sir Richard de Peinbrugg, afterwards Chamberlain of the King's Household. He received a precept to apprehend and commit to prison all rebellious persons found within his jurisdiction. Anno 44th of . . . Edw. III.

92. William, Lord Latimer, of Corbie. He was, with John de Montford, at Doveray, when Charles le Bloys came, with 3600 men, to raise the siege; but he was defeated by Latimer, and lost nearly 1000 Knights and Esquires, and two Earls, and twenty-seven Lords; and fifteen men were taken prisoners. Anno 46th of . . . Edw. III.

93. Sir Thomas Reines. Anno 49th of . . . Edw. III.

94. Edmund Plantagenet. . . . . Edw. III.

95. Edmund de Langele, the Earl of Cambridge, fifth son of King Edward III, and afterwards Duke of York. He was with the Black Prince on the Continent; and afterwards engaged by indenture to serve on board the fleet for a whole year, with 250 Men-at-Arms, 250 Archers, 30 Knights, and 220 Esquires. He was in active service on the Continent when the truce was settled between England and France, and on his return he was appointed to Dover Castle.



Froissard says, that when the French fleet appeared on the English coast, he was with his brother at Dover with 100,000 men. Anno 50th of . . . . . Edw. III; & Rich. II.

96. Sir Robert Asheton, Knt. had a grant by patent of the office for life, with a salary of 300*l.* per annum. He died in the seventh year of the reign, and was buried in the ancient church within the Castle. Anno 4th of . . . . . Rich. II.

97. Sir Simon de Burleigh, K.G. He had the keys of the Castle delivered to him in sign of possession. While he was Constable of Dover Castle the French collected an army at Boulogne, and threatened a descent upon the English coast. Sir Simon endeavoured to take an advantage of the alarm, and he proposed removing the rich ornaments from Thomas Becket's shrine, and the Jewels, and other valuables of gold and silver belonging to the church of Canterbury, to Dover Castle as a place of safety.

In the eleventh year of the reign he was accused, among other crimes, of an intention to deliver up the Castle into the hands of the French, for which he was attainted in Parliament, and beheaded. Anno 7th of . . . . . Rich. II.

98. Sir John Devereux, K.G. He took his surname from Everus, a town in Normandy. He engaged with Prince Richard to serve in his wars for life, and he was made Governor of several towns, and of Leeds Castle in Kent. Being an experienced soldier, he was sent to Calais to defend that place; and John, Duke of Brittany, granted him an annuity of one hundred marks for life. Anno 11th of Rich. II.

99. Lord Henry de Cobham, son of Reginald above mentioned. Anno 15th of—(he died the same year)— . . . Rich. II.

100. John, Lord Beaumont (in Latin de Bellomonte.) He was appointed Admiral of the Fleet, and received a precept for the Barons of the Cinque Ports to rendezvous with their ships at Bristol, on the Festival of the Exaltation of the Cross. While he was Warden of the Cinque Ports, or very soon after he quitted office, he was sent



to treat for a marriage with Isabella, the eldest daughter of the King of France, with his royal master. Anno 16th of . Rich. II.

101. Edmund, Duke of York and Albermarle, was the eldest son of Edmund de Langele. He was Admiral of the Fleet North of the Thames, Justice of all the Forests South of the Trent, Constable of the Tower of London, Governor of the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey, Constable of Dover Castle, and High Constable of England; with a grant of the Isle of Wight, Carisbroke Castle, and of several noblemens' estates who had been attainted by Parliament. These favors required some services; and he was engaged, by indenture, to go to Ireland, with 140 Knights and Esquires and Men-at-Arms, with 200 Archers on Horseback, and to every 20 Archers a Carpenter and a Mason. Anno 20th of . Rich. II.

102. Sir John Beaufort, the eldest son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, who took his surname from the Castle of Beaufort, in France. He obtained a licence to travel by the title of Sir John de Beaufort, and he was afterwards created Earl of Somerset and Dorset. The patent for Dorset was soon recalled, and another granted him of Marquis of Somerset; but he went by the title of Dorset, and by that appellation he was appointed Constable of Dover and Wallingford Castles. Anno 21st of . Rich. II.

103. Sir Thomas Erpingham, K.G. He was one of the Lords of Parliament, who voted that Richard II. should be taken into safe custody. He promoted the interest of the Duke of Lancaster, who, after he had obtained the Crown, appointed him Chamberlain of his Household, and Constable of Dover Castle. Anno 3rd of Hen. IV.

He caused a survey to be taken of the decayed towers and buildings of the Castle to have them repaired.

104. Henry, Prince of Wales, afterwards King Henry the Fifth, who held the office till his accession to the Crown. Anno 12th of Hen. IV.

105. Sir Thomas Fitzallan, Earl of Arundel, was made K.G. at the Coronation of King Henry the Fourth. In the first Parliament

held in the reign of Henry the Fifth the judgment against his father was reversed, and he was restored in blood. Anno 1st of Hen. V.

106. Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, fourth and youngest son of King Henry the Fourth. He received a summons to serve the King with one Duke, two Earls, eleven Barons, twenty-three Knights, 415 Men-at-Arms, and 445 Archers; and with this force he raised the siege of Calais. For this service he had a grant of 2000 marks yearly, during the King's pleasure. Anno 1st of Hen. VI.

107. John Reynsford. Anno 4th of Hen. VI.

108. Sir James Fienes, Lord Say and Seal. Appointed Anno 25th, by patent, to him and his heirs male, in like manner as his ancestor, John de Fienes, had them granted by William the Conqueror; and at the same time he had the grant in like manner of Castle Ward Service of 200*l.* per annum out of the Customs, and all Forfeitures and Wreck of the Sea, from the East End of the Isle of Thanet to Beaucliffs, in Suffex, and the office of Admiral within the Ports and their Members. Hen. VI.

109. Humphrey Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, who in the 26th year took possession of them in like tail. Soon after he was created Duke there was a violent dispute between him and the Duke of Warwick, to whom the King had given precedence. To stop the progress of this dissension, there was a special act passed for each of them to have precedence yearly; and after the death of Warwick, Buckingham had a special grant of precedence above all the other Dukes, excepting those of the blood royal. He was slain in the battle of Northampton, fighting with much bravery on the King's part, in the 38th year of Hen. VI.

110. Simon Montford. Anno 38th of Hen. VI.

111. Edmund, Duke of Somerset, K.G. He was several years Regent in Normandy. Anno 1st of Edw. IV.

112. Richard Neville, the great Earl of Warwick. Afterwards, taking part with King Henry VI, he was displaced. He was found among the slain after the battle at Barnet. His body was publicly

exposed in London, and afterwards interred at the monastic church of Bisham, in Berkshire. 1st and 7th of . . . Edw. IV.

113. Sir John Scott, Knt. of Scott's Hall, in Kent, — was Comptroller of the King's Household, a Member of the Privy Council, Marshal of Calais, and Constable of Dover Castle during the King's pleasure. Anno 10th of . . . Edw. IV.

114. William Fitz-alan, Earl of Arundel, who held till the Accession of King Edward V. He entertained a high notion of his rank in society, and he contended with the Earl of Devon for precedence, which was determined in his favor. Anno 10th and 19th of . . . Edw. IV.

115. Richard, Duke of Gloucester, the King's uncle, afterwards King Richard III, who on assuming the crown appointed, . . . Anno 5th of . . . Edw. V.

116. Henry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, who after the death of Edward V. was supposed to have sent Perhall, a trusty servant, to offer the Regent his services, and to say he would meet him with a thousand men. They met at Nottingham, and settled their plan. Buckingham was the principal agent in placing the crown on the head of Richard. He was afterwards attainted. Anno 1st of . . . Rich. III.

117. Sir William Scott, son of Sir John, was one of the Privy Council, Comptroller of the King's Household, and Deputy Governor of Calais. Anno 6th of . . . Hen. VII.

118. Prince Henry, Duke of York, Marshal of England, Lieutenant of Ireland, Constable and Lord Warden, the King's younger son, afterwards King Henry VIII. He was appointed during pleasure, by writ dated at Canterbury April 5th, and in the tenth year of the reign the King renewed the patent, with the addition of the Castle-guard and other services. But the Duke resigned in the twentieth year of the reign. Anno 7th and 10th of . . . Hen. VII.

119. Sir Edward Poynings, K.G., son and heir of Robert, a younger son of Robert, Lord Poynings. His commission was renewed by King

Henry VIII. on his accession, and he was sworn in at Shepway, being a man much in favour with both those princes. He was at his post in Dover Castle the twelfth of Hen. VIII, and received the Emperor Charles V. on his landing at Dover. He died about two years after this event by breathing mephitic air. 20 Hen. VII. and 1st of

Hen. VIII.

120. Sir George Neville, K.G., Lord Abergavenny. He was present at the memorable interview between Henry VIII. and the King of France, near Ardes. Anno 2nd of . Hen. VIII.

121. Sir Edward Guildeford, K.G. of Hamsted Place, was Marshal of Calais at the time of being Constable of Dover Castle. His daughter and sole heiress was married to John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, and she was the mother of the famous Dudley, Earl of Leicester and Warwick, and of the unhappy Guildeford Dudley, the husband of Lady Jane Grey. The Ducheſs lived to ſee her huſband, and John, Earl of Warwick, condemned for High Treason. Anno 13th of . Hen. VIII.

122. George Boleyn, Viſcount Rochford. Beheaded in the twenty-eighth year of the reign. Anno 24th of . Hen. VIII.

123. Henry Fitzroy, Earl of Somerſet and Duke of Richmond, the king's natural ſon. He died the ſame year. Anno 28th of

Hen. VIII.

124. Arthur Plantagenet, Viſcount Liſle, was the natural ſon of Edward IV. He was with Lord Howard in the fleet before Breſt, when his ſhip was loſt upon a rock. The King appointed him Lieutenant Governor at Calais, but he ſoon after ſuſpected that he was privy to the deſign of delivering up the gariſon to the French, and he was ordered home and committed to the Tower. On his examination his innocence was ſo fully eſtabliſhed that the King ordered his releaſe, ſent him a diamond ring, and with it a moſt gracious meſſage. This occaſioned ſuch an agitation of his ſpirits, that he died the following night. Anno 28th of . Hen. VIII.

125. Sir Thomas Cheyney, K.G. He was Treafurer of the

Household, Constable of the Castle of Saltwood, Keeper of the Mansion of Ostenhanger, with the orchards and gardens, High Steward of the Manors of Alington and Chilham, and Bailiff of the Woods there, Keeper of the Parks at Ostenhanger, Saltwood, Alington, and Lyminge, with all the pensions and emoluments usually enjoyed with them, for his natural life. He continued in the office till the last year of Queen Mary's reign. Anno 32nd of . Hen. VIII.; Edw. VI.; Mary.

126. Sir William Brook, Lord Cobham. He held his court at Beakesbourne, which shows that the great Law Court of the Cinque Ports was a moveable one, and might be held at any place within their jurisdiction. He continued Constable of Dover Castle during the greater part of the long reign of Elizabeth; and in the year 1593 he had a complaint from the Isle of Thanet that the burning of the fuci was hurtful to the health of the inhabitants, and detrimental to the fishery. As Warden of the Cinque Ports he issued his precept to stop such a pernicious practice. This is a striking proof how far prejudice and imagination will carry people into absurdity. He continued till the 39th year of Queen Elizabeth. . Eliz.

127. Henry Brook, Lord Cobham, son of William Brook, Lord Cobham. He was considered as an accomplice with Sir Walter Raleigh in plotting against the life of the Earl of Essex; and there was a crime of a more serious nature laid to his charge; for he was accused of being concerned with Lord Grey of Wilton, and Sir Walter, in endeavouring to subvert the religion and government of the country. He was tried at Winchester, and sentence of death was pronounced against him, but he was pardoned by the clemency of King James, with the loss of his estate. Anno 40th of . Eliz.

128. Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, K.G., younger brother of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, was a member of the Privy Council, and Lord Privy Seal. He died in 1614, anno 13, and was buried in the church of the castle, whence his body was afterwards removed to Greenwich. Anno 1st of . Jas. I.

129. Edward, Lord Zouch, St. Maure and Cantilupe, of Haring-



worth, sworn in at Shepway. He was also appointed Lieutenant of North and South Wales. He was a zealous reformer of abuses, and endeavoured to the utmost of his power to have justice faithfully administered within his jurisdiction. Anno 13th of . Jas. I.

Jeake.

130. Most noble Lord George, Duke, Marquiffe, and Earle of Buckingham, Earle of Coventry, Viscount Villars, Lord Shaddon, Lord High Admiral of England, Master of His Majesty's Horse, K. G., S. C. In the year 1623 he and Prince Charles, attended only by Sir Richard Graham, set off from Newhall, in Essex, with false beards, by the names of John and Thomas Smith, on a secret journey. They passed over the Thames to Gravesend, and, for want of silver, they gave the ferryman a piece of gold, value twenty-two shillings. This liberal gift raised his suspicion that they were gentlemen in disguise, going to decide a quarrel on the continent, and he acquainted the magistrates of the town with his opinion. Upon the ferryman's information they issued a warrant to apprehend them at Rochester; but they had passed through that city before their officer arrived. When they came to Canterbury the mayor stopped them, as they were changing horses, saying that he had a warrant from the Council, another from Sir Lewis Lewkner, and a third from Sir Henry Mainwaring, Lieutenant-Governor of Dover Castle. As matters were growing serious, the Marquis put off his disguise, and said, that as Admiral he was going to take a secret view of the fleet, then preparing in the narrow seas. The mayor then suffered them to pass, and they arrived safe at Dover, where they found Sir Francis Cottington and Mr. Porter, who had been sent to provide a vessel to convey them to the continent. It being tempestuous weather, they were detained in Dover during the night, but in the morning they sailed for Bolougne, and in two days arrived in Paris. They continued to travel in disguise; but being strangers they were admitted to court, and they had a view of the Princess Henrietta Maria, and other great personages. From Paris they travelled into Spain; and while they were on their journey a patent was prepared for the Marquis, appointing



him Warden of the Cinque Ports, and Steward of Hampton Court. After the death of James he was sent to Paris, to conduct Princess Henrietta Maria to England to be married to King Charles. He was stabbed at Portsmouth by Fulton. Anno 21st of . Jas. I.

131. Theophilus Howard, second Earl of Suffolk, was summoned to the House of Peers during the life of his father, and was distinguished by the title of Lord Howard of Walden. Anno 4th of

Car. I.

132. James Stuart, Duke of Lenox and Richmond, K.G., was Lord Chamberlain, Admiral of Scotland, and Lord High Steward of His Majesty's Household. Anno 16th of . Car. I.

133. Robert, Lord Rich, Earl of Warwick, was raised to this dignity by King James; but, as he was not descended from the ancient Earls, he did not enjoy any of their estates. The Castle at Warwick, the Park at Wedgenorth, the Garden, and all the Dependencies of the old Earls, were granted to Sir Fulke Greville, afterwards Lord Brook, but they have since been remitted to the title. Anno 24th of . Car. I.

The patent was repealed by ordinance of Parliament, A.D. 1648; after which the Council of State was ordered to execute the office under the Parliament; and subsequently it was put into commission and

— Cols. John Desborough, Charles Fleetwood, John Lambert, and Algernon Sydney severally executed the office.

— Robert Blake. At the breaking out of the Civil War he declared for the Parliament, and he distinguished himself at the siege of Bristol, and other places in the West; but he was one of those who could not go all lengths, for he opposed trying the king.

134. James, Duke of York, King Charles II.'s brother, afterwards King James II, appointed on the King's Restoration, 1660. Sworn in at Dover, Anno 1668 . Car. II.

135. George Finch, Earl of Winchelsea. He was sent as Ambassador to Constantinople; and as he was returning home he visited

the Isle of Sicily, and he was witness to a terrible eruption of Mount Ætna; and he sent an account of it to the King, which was afterwards published in a thin quarto. . . . Car. II.

136. Henry, Lord Sydney, Viscount Shepey, sworn in on the Breidentstone Hill at Dover. . . . Will. & Mary; Anne.

137. Prince George of Denmark, husband of Queen Anne, was succeeded on his death, October 28th, 1708, by— . Anne.

138. Lionel Craufield Sackville, the seventh Earl and first Duke of Dorset, was sent in the year 1706, with Lord Halifax, to Hanover, to present the Act of Parliament to the Elector, for the better securing the succession to the crown in the Protestant line. He resigned in 1713, and was again appointed by George II. and held during his reign and part of George III. . . . Anne.

139. James, second Duke of Ormond. He was attainted by Parliament, and his estates were seized by the crown. He held it till the accession of King George I. . . . 12 Anne.

140. John Sidney, Earl of Leicester, who held it until the accession of King George II. . . . Geo. I.

141. Robert, Lord D'Arcy, the fourth Earl of Holdernefs, was appointed for life. He died May 16th, 1778; upon which— Anno 5th of . . . Geo. III.

142. Frederick, Lord North, afterwards Earl of Guilford, K.G. He was also appointed a joint receiver and paymaster of the forces, was sworn of the Privy Council, and made Chancellor of the Exchequer, First Commissioner and Lord of the Treasury, Ranger and Warden of Bushy Park, and unanimously elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford. He died August 5th, 1792. Anno 18th of . Geo. III.

143. The Right Honourable William Pitt, the youngest son of the great Earl of Chatham. For nearly half his life he was Prime Minister of England. His patent was dated August 18th, 1792; he was sworn into office at Dover. (Ob. 23rd Jan. 1805.) Anno 32nd of . . . Geo. III.

144. Robert Banks Jenkinson, Lord Hawkesbury, afterwards

Somner. Hasted's enumeration describes him as "Henry Sidney, Viscount Sidney, afterwards Earl of Romney," and that he died in 1704; but Lyon describes him as "Henry, Lord Sidney, Baron of Wilton in the Isle of Sheppy, created Earl of Romney in 1694, and died in 1702."—*Vide Preface.*

Earl of Liverpool, First Lord of the Treasury. Anno 45th of  
Geo. III.

145. Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington,—the Great Duke,  
the Hero of a hundred fights. He was residing at Walmer Castle  
at the time of his death. A few days previously he rode over to  
Dover on horseback, and there, in his capacity of Lord Warden, in-  
spected the works in progress at the Admiralty Pier, &c. (Ob. 14th  
Sept. 1852.) Anno 9th of . . . Geo. IV.

146. James Andrew Brown Ramsay, Marquis of Dalhousie,  
Governor General of India. Anno 16th of . . . Vict.

147. Henry John Temple, Viscount Palmerston, K.G., G.C.B.,  
First Lord of the Treasury, &c. &c. Anno 24th of . . . Vict.

#### APPENDIX V.

*Order of Procession, extracted from Harris's History of Kent,  
wherein the date is given as 1st June, 1694.*

##### I.



ARCHED Capt. St. Ledger, Commander of the Out-  
Guardmen belonging to Dover Castle, whose Company  
followed him with their swords drawn, two a-breast.

2. The Governors and Deputy-Governors of the  
several Forts and Castles within the Ports, with their swords drawn,  
two-by-two.

3. The Mayors of the Cinque Ports, with their jurats and re-  
turned men, two-by-two, in their gowns.

4. The Marshal of Dover Castle, with his truncheon, bare-headed,  
alone.

5. The Sergeant-at-Arms, with his mace; and the Sergeant of  
the Admiralty, with his silver oar, bareheaded.

6. The Proctors in their gowns, two-by-two.

7. The Registrar of the Ports in his gown.

8. The Council of the Ports in their gowns.
9. The Judges of the Chancery and Admiralty Courts in Dover, in their robes, two a-breast.
10. The Lord Warden's Secretary, alone.
11. The Lieutenant, or Deputy-Lieutenant of Dover Castle.
12. The Gentlemen of the Horse to the Lord Warden.
13. The Hautboys, Trumpets, &c.
14. The Lord Warden, alone.
15. The Gentlemen that came to attend the Lord Warden, with such of the Barons of the Cinque Ports as were there, two-by-two.
16. The lower officers, servants, &c. two-by-two.

*Procession, as recorded on 16th July, 1765.*

1. The Out-Guardmen belonging to the Castle of Dover, marching two-and-two, with their swords drawn, and led by one of the Captains of the Forts.
2. The Governor and Deputy-Governors of the several Forts and Castles within the Cinque Ports.
3. The Mayors, Bailiffs, Jurats, and Members of their respective Ports, in their gowns.
4. The Marshal of Dover Castle, with the truncheon, bare-headed, marched alone.
5. The Sergeant of the Admiralty, in his robes.
6. The Deputy-Lieutenant of Dover Castle.
7. The Gentlemen of the Horse to the Lieutenant of Dover Castle, and led horses.
8. The Lieutenant of Dover Castle, with his Footmen attending him.
9. The Gentlemen of the Horse to the Lord Warden, and led horses.
10. The Trumpets and Hautboys.
11. The Lord Warden, with his Footmen on each side.
12. The Gentlemen and others who came to attend his Lordship at this solemnity, all on horseback.

*The following is the Sitting of the Court on the Installation of Lord Viscount Sydney in 1694, as given in Harris's History of Kent, published in 1719.*

### MODUS SEDENDI IN CURIA SHIPWEIA.

Quinto Major de Winchelsea vel de Ria.	Quarto Unus Jurat de Hethe vel de Romney.	Tertio Ballivus de Hafting.	Secundo Major Sand- wici vel Dover.	Primo Do- minus Cuf- tos quinque Portum fedebit.	Secundo MajorDovri vel Sand- wici.	Quarto Unus Jurat de Romney vel Hethe.	Quinto Major de Ria vel de Winchel- sea.	
Sexto Major de Feverham, Folkton vel Ford- wich.				Senascallus Curiae.				
Sexto Major de Folkton, Fordwich vel Fever- ham.					Baliwicus de Lyde, Pevenley vel Seiford.			
Sexto Major de Fordwich, Feverham vel Folk- stone.					Baliwicus de Peven- ley, Sea- ford vel Lyde.			
				Hic Clerici Curiae fedebunt.				
					Baliwicus de Seaford, Lyde vel Pevenley.			
					Baliwicus de Tenter- den.			

## APPENDIX VI.

*The following extract from the Life of Sir Leonine Jenkins, by William Wynne, (published 1724,) vol. ii. p. 782, is a very curious and learned Charge and Address as to the Admiralty Jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports.*

TO THE KING.

Nov. 4, 1675.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

**I**N obedience to your Majesty's gracious order of reference, bearing date the 22nd of June, 1675, we have fully considered of the Petition of Laurence Polman, and of your Majesty's order hereto annexed, bearing date the 6th of March, 1673, and upon the whole matter we most humbly certify your Majesty,—

1. That the cause mentioned in the said Polman's Petition, being a cause purely maritime, and happening and arising in your Majesty's Admiralty of the Cinque Ports, and touching a ship taken upon the high and open Sea in time of War, and first entered into the said Court of Admiralty by Abraham Stock, then and still an inhabitant of the Cinque Ports, and by Laurence Blancart, since dead; the same cannot be treated on, or handled in any Court of your Majesty's out of the jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports, but ought to be judged and finally determined within that jurisdiction.

2. It is our humble opinion, that a sentence, or a final interlocutory decree being given by the Judge of the said Admiralty of the Cinque Ports in the said Court, and therefore a Commission of Review being granted by His Royal Highness the Duke of York, then Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports; and full power and authority



being by his said Royal Highness granted by his said Commission, to three Doctors of the Civil Law, or any two of them named in the same Commission, to hear and examine the said first Sentence; and finally to adjudge, sentence, and determine the same according to Right and Justice; his Royal Highness himself being then with your Majesty's Fleet at Sea.

And inasmuch as the said three Civilians have, in virtue of the said Commission, given their definite Sentence in Writing, we humbly conceive the same to be a valid and good Sentence, and ought to be obeyed, and have full execution; though the same was not given or pronounced by His Royal Highness, the then Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, in his own proper person; especially when his Royal Highness did afterwards, by an Instrument under his hand and seal, bearing date June 24, 1672, ratify and confirm the said definitive Judgment and Sentence of the said Judges Delegates, which we humbly suppose was not without due Information had of the Grounds and Reasons of their Sentence.

So that we humbly conceive that which is desired of your Majesty, viz. to hear the said Cause again, upon Proofs already taken, and to sentence the same in your own Royal Person, not to be necessary, nor agreeable to the course of Admiralty in the Cinque Ports; the Judgment there given by the Lord Warden, being reversible at a Court of Shepway, and not other where in any ordinary way.

3. Whereas one branch of the said definitive Sentence, given by the three Judges Delegates in the said Review, was not only to retract and reverse the said first Sentence, but also to declare a certain Bond given in the said Court of Admiralty by Polman's Sureties to be such as by law ought to be cancelled, and to inhibit all process and execution upon the same, as being of no effect or force in law.

And that since the said Sentence given, the said Abraham Stock, having privily gotten into his hands out of the said Court, the said Bond, did prosecute the said Polman's Sureties in a new Action upon the said Bond in one of the Common Law Courts of the said Cinque

Ports, wherein being stopped by an Injunction out of your Majesty's Chancery Court at Dover, he has lately brought a new Action upon the said Bond in your Majesty's Court of King's-Bench; we here-upon most humbly conceive, that your Majesty's Lieutenant in the Cinque Ports (your Majesty first signifying to him your Royal Will and Pleasure to that effect) may order a Process of Attachment to issue out of the Chancery Court at Dover, thereby to compel the said Stock to deliver up to the said Polman's Sureties the said Bond, or else to suffer the law for his contempt. All which, &c.


L. JENKINS.

R. WISEMAN.

APPENDIX VII.

*A Warrant for keeping the Session of the Admiralty  
for the Cinque Ports.*

(L.S.) CHARLES R.

 HEREAS by our Letters Patents under our Great Seale of England, we have granted a Commission of Oyer and Terminer and Goale delivery for the Admiralty of our Cinque Ports and their Members, bearing date the twelfth day of this instant April, directed to you with others for the Tryall of Piracyes and other crimes and offences committed within the jurisdiction of our said Admiralty. And in regard there are now some Prisoners in our Prison of Sandwich (one of our Cinque Ports) to be Tryed at the Sessions of our said Admiralty: these are to will and require you (calling to you any two or more of the Justices nominated in the said Commission herewith sent to you) to issue out and direct our Precept of *Venire facias* under the Seale of our Court of Admiralty for our said Cinque Ports and Members thereof, in the usuall forme to our Lieutenant of Dover Castle, for

Copied from the  
original.

the summoning, empanneling and returning of so many and such able Jurors as is usuall in such Sessions held for our sayd Admiralty, to appeare in the ancient place for Tryall of Piracyes commonly called Pennileffe Bench in our towne of Dover (one of our said Cinque Ports) on Saturday the nine-and-twentyeth day of this present April by eight of the clock in the morning, then and there to attend the said businesse: as also to issue out such Proclamation for giving notice of the said Sessions so to be holden as hath been in the like cafes accustomed. To which time and place we require that the said Commiſſion should be accordingly adjourned.

Given at our Court at Whitehall, the 13th day of Aprill, 1682, in the foure-and-thirtieth yeare of our Reigne.

By His Majesty's Command,

L. JENKINS.

To our trusty and well beloved Walter Brames, George West, William Rooke, Thomas Teddiman, and John Cafon, Esquires, or either of them.

*Articles to be enquired of by the Jury in the  
Court of Admiralty.*

1. Whether any person hath robbed upon the sea any of the King's liege people, or any of his allyance, or any that be in league with his Majestie, under his truce or protection. Present the names of robbers, what goods they have robbed, to whose hands they came, of what value such goods be, and the names of the receivers, maynteyners, and abettors of such robbers.

2. Whether any have victualled or refreshed any of the King's enemies or robbers with victualls, artillery, armor, corne, salt, iron, Steele, or any other thing whatsoever whereby the said enemies or robbers be comforted or made strong.

3. Whether any have pilfered or stolen within any havens or ships, or boate, either in the ports or upon the sea, any gould, silver, pearle, or any other goods whatsoever, or broken up any coffers in any shipp or boate, or stolen any anchors, or cables, or other ropes, or any other furniture from shippes, or have cut any ropes or cables in or belonging to any shipp or boat.

4. Whether any have taken upon the seas any shipp's goods or prisoners, and have not satisfied the Lord Warden, being Admirall, his share or part. Enquire the names of such takers, and of the masters of such shippes and of the owners of them, the value of the shipp's goods, and prisoners soe taken, and into whose hands they came.

5. Whether any shippes, vessells, or boats have been found waved on the sea, whereof the Lord Warden as Admirall hath not been paid his part.

6. Whether any person hath found upon the sea, floating, any tunne or pipe of wine, or oyle, any barrel of pitch, tarre, or any other thing whatsoever; or cloths coffers, or chests, deale boards, or any other goods whatsoever, of which the Lord Warden hath not his part or share.

7. Whether any person hath found at the bottom of the sea any goods that are Lagan, that is, any anchors, steele, gould, silver, or any other goods that by reason of his weight hath lyen upon the bottom of the sea.

8. Whether any person hath set up or maynteyneth in any great streames or channells of havens or ports any wares, kieeles, blind-stakes, watermilles, or any other thing which may hinder the port or haven, or endanger any shipp or vessell coming into or going out of that port or haven.

9. Whether any person hath found any body dead upon the sea, or seabanks with any gould, silver, or pearle, or any other goods about it, and not delivered the same goods to the Lord Warden or his Deputy: enquire the names of such finders and the goods or value soe found, and present them.

10. Whether any have taken or found any whale, baleyne or sturgeon, porpayes, grafpayes, or any other strange fishes royal, and hath not satisfied the Lord Warden his part.

11. Whether any person hath been killed in any shipp or boat by any man, or by the tackle or apparrell of any shipp or boat: enquire and present the name of such killer and the tackle or apparrell that killed him, and the name of the owner of such shippe or boate.

12. Whether any mayne bloodshed or affrayes were done in any shippboard, seabanke, or within the jurisdiction of this Court; how such bloodshed and affray was done, when, by whom, and upon whom.

13. Whether any person hath made wracke of those goods which were noe wracke, that is, of any shippe or boate fished up on the sea, wherein a man, cocke, hound, or catt escaped alive, the goods of such shipp or boat being demanded by the true owners within one year and a day, and not delivered: enquire and present the withholders of such goods, the value of such goods, and the abettors and comforters of such withholders.

14. Whether any person beareth armor or weapon within the Jurisdiction of this Court to the intent to terrify or affright any of the King's liege people: enquire their names, what weapons they beare, and present them.

15. Whether any person carrieth in any shipp or vessell any corne beyond the sea to any place without especiall sufficient licence.

16. Whether any marriners be disobedient to their master's lawful and honest commandment, and whether any the masters of shippes and boats doe not use their mariners as by law they ought. Present the names both of masters and mariners offending in this.

17. Whether any person hath received in any shipp, boate, or vessell the goods or chattells of any traytour attaynted, or to be attaynted, of high treason, or the goods of any outlawed of you or fugitive.

18. Whether any shippes, barques, or other vessells, being arrested



for the King's service or Lord Warden's, have broke or resisted the arrest, by which His Majesty's service hath been the worse performed.

19. Whether any mariners being arrested; for the King's service, or for any service of the Lord Warden as Admirall, have broken or resisted that arrest.

20. Whether any marriners arrested to the king's service, or the Lord Admirall, have broken that arrest, or deserted from the service before they have been licenced, or the service ended for which they were arrested.

21. Whether any person hath carried in any shipp or other vessell any goods or merchandise without paying the King his due custome.

22. Whether any persons carry in their shippes, boats, or other vessells, any wool, hides, sheepskins, tynne, lead, cheese, butter, or other staple merchandise or goods without licence.

23. Whether any person useth to dragg for muskells or oysters from the beginning of May untill Holy Crosse, in the month of September.

24. Whether any take any frye of oysters, muskells, or other fish in weeres, or thicke nette, at any time of the contrary to law.

25. Whether any masters of shippes or marriners take any greater wages or salary for portage then by usage or law they take.

26. Whether any person freighteth his goods and wares in strangers shippes or vessells with intent to defraud His Majestie of his custom.

27. Whether any person buyeth or selleth with any of the King's enemies contrary to law without especial licence.

28. Whether any person carryeth or letteth passe over the seas any prisoner without the King's licence and safe conduct of the Lord Warden, or felons, or outlawes, or any other goods willingly.

29. Whether any person by fraud turneth backe any victualls, goods, or merchandise coming into this Realme for the good of the King and his subjects.

30. Whether any person hath cutt any bouy bound to any bouy



rope, either within water or without, whereby any anchor is lost or other harme cometh to any shippe or vessell or any man.

31. Whether any person hath removed the anchor of any shippe without giving warning unto the master of the same, whereby any shippe, boate, or vessell perished, or any man was killed, hurt, or harmed.

32. Whether any person hath used any false bushells, weights, or measures, within the jurisdiction of this Court, in deceit of the King's liege people.

33. Whether any person spirituall or temporall have committed any treason against the King, or misprision of treason, within the jurisdiction of this Court: enquire and present their names, and the names of their counsellors and abettors.

34. Whether any person hath by letters, messages, or otherwise, disclosed the King's counsell to his enemies, whereby the enemies be comforted.

35. Whether any person hath counterfeited or clipped the King's coyne, or any other coyne currant within this realme: enquire and present their names, and the names of their counsellors and abettors.

36. Whether any person hath committed thefte or other felonies upon the seas: enquire and present the names of such persons soe offending.

37. Whether any man hath taken any goods as lawful prize upon the sea of any of the King's enemies, of which the Lord as Admirall hath not his due share.

38. Whether any have regrated at the ports or sea coasts, that is, buying any victualls before it cometh to the place of sale at the said ports or sea coasts, as fresh herrings, corne, salt, or any other victualls, to the intent to sell the same again at a dearer rate or price to the prejudice of the King's subjects.

39. Whether any person hath brought and putt to sale any corrupt victualls, within the Jurisdiction of this Court, that is not good and wholesome for man's body.

40. Whether any person hath defrauded the King of his custome in any wares that are customable : enquire the name of such of you foe offending.

41. Whether any English merchant hath coloured any strange goods, defrauding thereby His Majestie of his custome, or hath entered lesse goods in the customes booke, then they have caused to be transported.

42. Whether any forestallers goinge in their boats to the shippes laden with victualls or merchandise, and selleth it dearer by retayle in the same place where they bought it, or within foure myles, in damage of the King's subjects.

43. Whether any person, within the Jurisdiction of this Court, by himselfe or any other for him or in his name, claimeth any admirall right, that is, goods wracked or otherwise forfeited to the Lord Admirall of the Five Ports and the members thereof : enquire the name or names of such persons, what right, and where they claime, what goods they withhould, of what value, and in whose hands such goods are.

44. Whether any persons have maynteyned any quarrells between partye and partye, without leave of the Lord Warden as Admirall.

45. Whether any person hath or doth sue any other out of the Jurisdiction of this Court of Admiralty, whereas the cognizance of the cause doth belong to the Admirall's Court within the Cinque Ports : enquire the names both of the plaintiffe and defendant, and present their names.

46. Whether any person hath bought any fish or other victualls within any shippe before any such victualls have been put to sale as in markett.

47. Whether any stewards, bayliffs, or any other officers or ministers have taken to their own use, or their Lord's, any goods robbed on the sea and brought to land.

48. Whether any officers in ports or towns raise new customes or take greater customes, amerciaments, or fees than ancient use or law permitteth.

49. Whether marriners be inforced in tempests to cast out wares or goods out of their shippes for safegurd thereof, and be not satisfied for their goods.

50. Whether any have used to allow fishing, or to fish themselves with hideles, or with any other engines, upon the sea shore within the Cinque Ports, claiming it to belong to themselves in any right of their Lordships or Manners. Present the names and surnames of such persons.

51. Whether any fish with netts of lesser moaks or measles then by the law and custome they ought. Present them likewise, and the number of the netts they use.

52. Whether any child or other person hath been carryed over the seas to be instructed in the Romish religion; at what place was such child or person soe shipped, in whose shipp or vessel was he carryed, and by whom was he carryed or sent. Present all persons privye to such sending and carrying.

53. Whether any person or persons have been transported beyound the seas without the King's special licence, or the license of fixe of his Majestie's Privye Counsell at the least, being noe saylors or shipp boyes, or apprentices to merchant's tradaige merchandizes. Present them by the names of such as transported them, and in what shipp or vessel such were transported.

54. Whether the names of the licenced passengers beyound the seas be duly entred by the officers of the ports by which they passe, according to the use there orderly observed.

55. Whether any person or persons have sett up any new ware or wares by the sea shore, or in any haven, harborrow, or cricke, or within five myles of any harborrow or cricke. If any such be, present the person soe offending.

56. Whether any have burned upon the sea shore oyre or any other noysome thing to the annoyance of any of the King's Majestie's subiects. Present the names and surnames of such persons and their abettors.

57. Whether any have cutt any way down to the sea that of old time was not cutt, now useth any such nearer way that may in time be dangerous for enemies or pyrats suddenly to arrive at. If any such be, let him be presented; or if you cannot find any person soe offending, then present whether such way hath been made lately within this tenne years, and where such place is, that it may be made up again.

58. Yee shall enquire and present how farre, and in and between what places the iurisdiccon, lymits, precincts and bounds of the Admiraltye of the Cinque Ports and their Members have in time past extended and been accounted to extend, or have been used or exercised in your knowledge (or as you have heard) uppon the coaste, shores, or maritime places next the sea in the severall countyes of Effex, Kent, and Suffex, and declare, present, and set down some example of the usages and exercise of Admirall Jurisdiccon within the same lymits, precincts, and bounds by the Wardens and Admiralls of the Cinque Ports and their Members, or their officers.

59. Whether any man hath found any shipp or boat wayved or drivinge upon the sea without any governour, guide, or creature alive in her by the space of a day, and hath not delivered it to the Lord Warden and Admirall, but hath drawn or hayled the same upon his own lands, and then pretend and make claime thereunto in his own right.

60. Whether any man hath drawn with a draw-nette for playce, or trawelled with trawell-nette for playce and soles and other like fish with any nette which holdeth not the very true scantling and scale of five inches.

61. Whether any man hath drawn for playce, or trawelled for playce or soles, or other such like fish before the fiftenth day of March, and leave not of from trawelling and drawing before the Feast of All Saints.

62. Whether any have drawn with the draw-nette for playce or soles, or trawelled with trawell-nett for playce, soles, or other like

fish before the sunne rising or after the sunne setting, and suffer not the fish to have his nightly feeding and nourishing.

63. Whether any fish upon the trawell grounds with any nette of lesse scantling than five inches by the scale.

64. When any fish with any herring-nette of lesse scantling than two inches the scale, and eleven inches by the lynt and lx inches deep the wand.

65. Whether any man fish with any mackarell-nette of lesse scantling than three inches the scale, and twenty inches by the lynt and 50 inches deep the want.

66. Whether any person, English or stranger, have brought into this kingdom any wines of the growth of France in any shippes or vessells not belonging to some of his Majesty's subjects.

67. Whether any person hath made sale of any shipp, vessell, goods, or merchandizes found floting on the seas, or come on the shore or coaste within the jurisdiction of the ports before such time as the same be adjudged wracke in the Court of Admiralty, or that the Lord Warden or his officers or some of them have taken notice thereof and consented thereunto.

68. Yee shall enquire if any man demand or take any fees to his own use, or in the name of any other officer, he being noe officer himselfe, or not the right officer unto whom such fees or duties doe in truth belong, and you shall present all such as herein offendeth.

69. Whether any Juror sworn to enquire in the Admirall enquest hath disobeyed the King's counsell, his fellowes, and his own.

Yee are to returne this with your verdict under your hands and seals in parchment.

### *Inquisition of Admiralty.*

*Quinque Portus.*

AN INQUISITION indented, taken at the Court of Admiralty of our Lord the King, of the Cinque Ports, Ancient Towns, and Members, held at the town and port of Dover, in the County of Kent, on



the sea shore, on Monday, the twelfth day of June, in the thirty-fourth year of the reign of King Charles the Second, now of England, &c. A.D. 1682, by the oaths of good and lawful men of the Cinque Ports afore said, namely, Thomas Veel, of the town and port of Dover, Esq.; John Vayly, of Dover afore said, Gent.; Thomas Marth, of Dover afore said, Gent.; George Knowler, of the parish of Deal, Gent.; Jeffry Tomlin, of St. Peter's, in the Isle of Thanet, Gent.; Thomas Jenkin, of the town of Folkestone, Gent.; William Nepuen, of Dover afore said, merchant; Henry Read, of the town and port of Hithe, Gent.; John Shoefmith, of the town and port of New Romney, Gent.; Warham Jemmett, of Dover afore said, Gent.; John Hawker, of Sandwich, Gent.; Thomas Golding, of Ramsgate, Gent.; Stephen Gillow, of the parish of Walmer, Gent.; Peter Peters, of Dover afore said, Gent.; John Barton, of the town of Lydd, Gent.; Michael Jacob, of Folkestone afore said, merchant; and William Fendall, of Deal afore said, merchant, who being sworn say and present upon their oaths afore said, in manner and form following, in these words in English :—

First,—We present Joseph Spenser, *alias* Spensfax, *alias* Pensfax, for carrying his Majesty's Colours on board a certain vessel called the Snow (whereof he, the said Spensfax, *alias* Pensfax, *alias* Spenser, is master) and firing several times under his Majesty's Colours, he not having his Majesty's Commission for doing the same.

Spenser, *alias* Spensfax, fine-able and imprisonment until paid, as *per* Proclamation, Sept. 18th, 1674.

## 2.

We also present him, the said Spenser, *alias* Spensfax, *alias* Pensfax, for feloniously coming on board, by force and arms, of a certain vessel called the Thomas of Dover (whereof William Sweetland is or was late master), and for taking away several gallons of brandy and half a hoghead of wine out of the said vessel.

2nd, Felony and Piracy.



3rd, Fineable.—  
Imprisonment  
until the said fine  
is paid; time to  
be set by the  
Court.

Fineable to col-  
lect any duties  
without lawful  
authority, and  
what he is proved  
to have collected  
to be paid to the  
proper officer.

Jacob Pratt and  
Richard Pratt.  
They lose their  
own moiety and  
pay the whole.

## 3.

Also we present him for coming on board of a boat called the John of Dover, about nine months since (whereof Thomas Hoskins was master), and did with force and arms beat Edward Mofs of Dover, mariner, one of the company belonging to the said boat.

## 4.

Also we do further present the said Joseph Spencer, *alias* Spenfax, *alias* Pensfax, for that he did the one-and-twentieth day of November last past declare that he would not take Abraham Gravener at any time when he went with prohibited goods, saying that he had five-and-twenty pounds a month from one Row of Dover to let him pass, and not to take any Canterbury goods, meaning wool.

## 5.

And the said John Brewer being upon his oath that he hath heard Thomas Row of Dover, declare that he did allow him, the said Spencer, *alias* Spenfar, *alias* Pensfax, five-and-twenty pounds a month not to take the said Gravener, or any Canterbury goods that passed, and the said Spencer, *alias* Spenfax, *alias* Pensfax, said that he had more commission than he to take French tonnage, and that he had taken light money, and hath bills to receive more, and if he met the said John Brewer he, the said Spencer, *alias* Spenfax, *alias* Pensfax, would receive tonnage, and would cleave his head, notwithstanding he knew the said John Brewer was and is collector of His Majesty's customs for the Town and Port of Hythe, and the said Spencer, *alias* Spenfax, *alias* Pensfax, did also say that he had his Commission from the Walloons and Combers of the county of Kent.

Item.—The jury present Jacob Pratt and Richard Pratt for taking away an anchor of about eight hundred weight, laying off of the North Foreland, near the Lighthouse, and also about thirty fathom

## Appendix.

141

of cable, which lay in the sea within the Jurisdiction of Admiralty of the Cinque Ports with a bouy to it.

Item.—We present Robert Stanton, Walter Williams, and Ambrose Ball, who, with several others, did on the eighteenth day of March, 1680, beat and wound John Edwards of Dover for coming towards the seaside to seize a parcel of wool which was going to be shipped off; and the said John Edwards that night had his stick cut in funder with a backsword, or some such like weapon; and the said John Edwards being upon his oath doth say that the said persons did ship the goods away the same night.

Item.—We present Thomas Row for being a Common Transporter of Wool, and saying that he was the man that intended to ruin Romney Marsh, and for employing Vanfues Boate, a Frenchman, for bringing over prohibited goods for the said Rowe for nothing, he, the said Rowe, giving no account of the same as the said Vanfues declared.

Item.—We present that Thomas Robinson of Deale, mariner, with others whose names are unknown, on the first day of June last past, in the Downs within the Jurisdiction of this Court, upon or near the Goodwin Sands, did take and cut away from a certain ship called the Sufanna of Amsterdam (whereof John Godyn was master), fix of the shrowds in pieces of the said ship, and also that he the said Thomas Robinson did also there take out and carry away from the said ship about seven hundred weight of hemp, and landed and housed all the said goods at Deale aforesaid, without giving any notice thereof to the officers of the Admiralty, or His Majesty's customs there.

Item.—We present that James Hazard of Deale, mariner, and others unknown, did, on the first day of June, on the Downs aforesaid, and upon or near the Goodwin Sands aforesaid, within the

Robert Stanton, Walter Williams, Ambrose Ball. If upon the land without the Jurisdiction of the Admiralty as for the beating. But if he transported the wool he is liable to the penalty of the Act, if not punished for the same.  
Thomas Rowe.

Thomas Robinson.

James Hazard. Salvagelost. If willfully concealed they may

be moderately  
fined.

Jurisdiction of the Admiralty for the Cinque Ports, take and carry away out of the said ship *Sufanna* several cut ropes, part of the rigging of the said vessel, fifteen buffe skins, a certain quantity of hemp, a quantity of sponge, a certain quantity of Holland cheeses, a certain quantity of brown paper, several drugs, the iron bar of the main-hatch, and landed and housed the same at Deale, without giving any notice thereof to the officers of the Admiralty of the Cinque Ports attending at Deale aforesaid, or the officers of his Majesty's customs there.

Joseph Penfax.

Item.—We present that about the latter end of May last past, or the beginning of this instant June, two packs of wool were taken up by Joseph Penfax, floating upon the sea within the Jurisdiction of the Admiralty of the Cinque Ports, which are in his Majesty's storehouse at Dover.

Farncombe.  
Goods taken at  
sea without law-  
ful commission  
forfeited to the  
Lord Admiral.  
This relates to  
the wool. If  
any doubt arises  
of this write to  
Sir R. Loyd.  
Farncombe must  
restore or make  
satisfaction.

Item.—We present that Farncombe of Mersham Hole, near Winchelsea, within the Jurisdiction of the Admiralty of the Cinque Ports, did on the        day of November, 1680, take and bring on shore, or caused to be taken and brought on shore, from a ship called the *St. Honor of St. Maloes*, which then lay sunk in the sea between Winchelsea and Hasting, within the Jurisdiction of the Admiralty of the Cinque Ports, &c., one cable and anchor of the value of fifteen pounds, belonging to the Lord Warden, and hath converted the same to his own use.

William Brea-  
den.

Item.—We present William Breden of the Camber, near Winchelsea, within the Jurisdiction of the Admiralty of the Cinque Ports, for drawing on shore and taking into his custody there one butt or cask of red wine, and converting the same to his own use about seven months last past, which was of the value of about twelve pounds, without paying or allowing the Lord Warden his share or part.

John Norris.

Item.—We present John Norris of Deale aforesaid, mariner, for

that he about five years last past did take up, floating in the sea near the Downs within the Jurisdiction of the Admiralty of the Cinque Ports, &c., one mast of the value of forty shillings, and hath not paid or allowed the Lord Warden his share or part of the same.

Item.—We present Robert Stanton of Dover aforesaid, mariner, for that he, about Christmas last was twelvemonth, being no officer, nor having any right to such fees or duties, did go on board several ships near Dungeness, within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of the Cinque Ports, and there collected several sums of money for maintenance of the lights on the North and South Forelands, contrary to the orders of the Admiralty of the Cinque Ports, &c.

Robert Stanton  
fineable, and to  
restitute the mo-  
ney collected to  
the proper  
officer.

Item.—We present Richard Waller of Lydd, within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of the Cinque Ports, for that he, in January, 1679, did get into his custody four casks and a-half of wax which did belong to the Cadiz merchant of London, cast away and broken in pieces near Dungeness, within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of the Cinque Ports, &c., and did convert the same to his own use.

Richard Waller  
to restitute the  
value.

Item.—We present Thomas Dimocks of Sandwich, within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of the Cinque Ports, &c., for that he, in the month of September, 1681, did arrest one James Turner, without a writ from the Admiralty of the Cinque Ports, upon the high seas, within the jurisdiction of the said Admiralty, and brought him out of a certain ship (whereof one William Johnson was master) then riding in the Downs, he not being the proper officer, nor having sufficient authority for doing the same.

Thomas Di-  
mocks fine-  
able.

Item.—We present Daniel Joyce for receiving and taking fourpence for a portmantle, fourpence for every dog, twopence for a hawking-bag of passengers coming into England, and also going out, and for taking of sixpence for a pass of the said passengers going

Daniel Joyce.  
Done upon  
land.

John Norris  
fineable.  
A small fine  
at first.

Bounds of the  
Admiralty.

out and coming in as aforesaid, when in the truth there is no such fees due.

Item.—We present that John Norris of Deale, mariner, hath several times within the space of one year now last past gone off from Deale and gone on board of several small vessels and boats in the Downs with provisions, and forestalls the market of Deale aforesaid, to the great damage and injury of the inhabitants of the said town.

Item.—We present that the Limits, Bounds, and Jurisdiction of the Admiralty of the Cinque Ports, two Ancient Towns, and their Members have anciently, and for above fifty years last past, extended, and been accounted to extend, from Shoe Bacon in Essex, to a certain place anciently called Red Cliffe in Sussex, near Seaford. And that the Earl of Suffolke, Lord Warden and Admiral of the Cinque Ports, &c. had wreck of goods at Seaford for above forty years last past as Lord Warden and Admiral of the Cinque Ports, &c., amounting to eighteen hundred pounds, or thereabouts, and had also wreck at Brittingsea in Essex, as we are informed.

In testimony whereof we the Jury to this Inquisition have affixed our Seal. Dated the day and year first above written.

*A LIST of the Commissioners named in the Commission of Oyer and Terminer for the Admiralty of the Cinque Ports, dated 12th April, 34<sup>o</sup> Charles the Second, A.D. 1682, who acted on the trials of William Gardiner, William Hendrich, alias Heddrich, and Michael Key, for Piracy on the 29th April 1682, by virtue of the said Commission.*

Sir Richard Lloyd, Knt. and Dr. of Laws; Walter Breames, Esq.; Sir Henry Palmer, Bart.; Sir William Honeywood, Bart.; Sir Anthony Aucher, Bart.; Thomas Tyddiman, John Percival, Thomas




Hardres, Edward Roberts, John Thurbarne, Paul Barrett, James Hardres, George West, Nathaniel Denew, Robert Jacob, Phineas Elwood, Esquires.

APPENDIX VIII.

*A Commission of Oyer and Terminer of the Cinque Ports,  
Anno 6th Gul. et Marie.*

Translated from  
a Latin copy.

ILLIAM AND MARY, by the grace of God, of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, King and Queen, defenders of the faith, &c. To our trusty and well beloved, the Lord Warden of our Cinque Ports for the time being. To our trusty and beloved, the Hon. John Beaumont, Lieutenant of our Castle of Dover, or the Lieutenant of our Castle of Dover aforesaid for the time being. To our trusty and beloved, the Worshipfull George Oxenden, Dr. of Laws, Judge Official and Commissary of our Court of Admiralty of the Cinque Ports, or the Judge Official and Commissary of our Court of Admiralty of the Cinque Ports aforesaid for the time being. To our trusty and beloved Richard Oxenden, Esq., Seneschal of our Court of Chancery of the Cinque Ports, or the Seneschal of the Court aforesaid for the time being. To Nathaniel Denewe, Esq., Deputy-Lieutenant of our Castle of Dover, or the Deputy-Lieutenant of the Castle aforesaid for the time being. To our trusty and beloved Sir Henry Palmer, Bart.; Sir Charles Sidley, Bart.; Sir Philip Boteler, Bart.; Sir John Knatchbull, Bart.; Sir Basil Dixwell, Bart.; Sir John Auften, Bart.; Sir Thomas Hales, Bart.; Sir William Honywood, Bart.; Sir James Oxenden, Knt. and Bart.; Sir Richard Sandys, Bart.; Sir Abraham Jacob, Knt.; Sir Francis Wheeler, Knt.; Clement Bucke, Mayor of the town and port of Dover, or the Mayor of the town and port of Dover aforesaid for the time being; John Thurbarne, Esq., Sergeant at Law; Henry Newton, Dr. of Laws; the



Hon. Robert Smith, Esq. ; Robert Austen, Thomas Papillon, Jacob Chadwicke, William Brockman, John Brewer, William Champion, Henry Pelham, Peter Gott, Thomas Trewen, Samuel Westerne, Edward Brent, Esquires ; Herbert Palmer, Henry Oxenden of Deane, Leonard Diggs, John Poultney, William Freeman, Richard Woodward, James Masters, Worthy Whorwood, John Lynch, Thomas Adrian, Richard Bretton, Jeofrey Boys, Herbert Randolph, William Turner, Henry Marth, George Elcocke, John Cason, Charles Bargrave, John Matson, Robert Jacob, Frederick Devinke, Philip Papillon, Nicholas Cullen, — Bullocke, Edward Wivell, Esquires, and to each of them greeting.

WHEREAS by a certain Statute made in the Parliament of our Lord Henry the Eighth, late King of England, and held at Westminster on the eighth day of June in the twenty-eighth year of his reign, it was, among other things, enacted and passed by the authority of the same Parliament, That all treasons, felonies, robberies, murders, confederacies, and other offences and injurious impositions committed in or upon the sea, or in any haven, river, creek, or place where the Admiral or Admirals have, or pretend to have, power, authority, or jurisdiction, should be enquired, tried, heard, determined, and judged, in such shires and places in the realm as shall be limited by the King's Commission, or Commissions, to be directed for the same, in like manner and form, as if any such offence or offences had been committed or done in or upon the land.

AND that such Commissions should be had under the King's Great Seal of England, directed to the Admiral or Admirals, or his or their Lieutenant-Deputy or Deputies, and to three or four such other substantial persons as should be named and appointed by the Lord Chancellor of England for the time being, from time to time, and as oft as need should require, to hear and determine such offences after the common course of the laws of this realm, used for treasons, felonies, robberies, murders, and confederacies of the same, done and committed upon the land within the same realm.

AND that whensoever any such Commission for the punishment of the offences aforesaid, or of any of them, should be directed or sent to any place within the jurisdiction of our Cinque Ports aforesaid, that then every such Commission should be directed unto the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports for the time being, or to his Deputy, or to three or four other such persons as shall be named or appointed by the Lord Chancellor of England for the time being, as by the same Statute will more fully appear.

AND further WHEREAS in the Parliament of our Lord Henry, late King of England, the fourth after the Conquest, held at Westminster in the fourth year of his reign, in a statute concerning weirs, mills, stanks, stakes, and kidels then and there ordained, it was amongst other things declared, enacted, and established by the authority of the same, that the statutes thereof made should be holden, kept, and put in due execution; joining to the same that commissions be awarded to certain justices and others in every county of the Realm where need should be to enquire of,—all that which is contained in the said statute, and to punish the offenders of the same statute by fine, according to their discretion, as in the statute aforesaid is more fully contained.

BE it known, therefore, that we, confidently relying in your fidelity and prudence, have assigned you, and we will you and any four or more of you, the aforementioned Lord Warden of our Cinque Ports for the time being; John Beaumont, Lieut. of our Castle of Dover aforesaid, or the Lieut. of the same for the time being; George Oxenden, Dr. of Laws, Judge Official and Commissary of our Court of Admiralty of the Cinque Ports, or the Judge Official and Commissary of our Court of Admiralty for the Cinque Ports for the time being; Richard Oxenden, Esq., Seneschal of our Court of Chancery of the Cinque Ports, or the Seneschal of the Court aforesaid for the time being; Nathaniel Denewe, Esq., Deputy Lieutenant or the Deputy Lieutenant of our Castle aforesaid for the time being; Sir Henry Palmer, Bart.; Sir Basil Dixwell, Bart.; Sir Thomas Hales, Bart.; Sir William Honywood, Bart.; Sir James Oxenden, Knt. and

Bart. ; Sir Richard Sandys, Bart. ; Sir Abraham Jacob, Knt. ; Clement Bucke, Mayor of the Town and Port of Dover, or the Mayor of the Town and Port of Dover for the time being ; John Thurbarne, Sergeant at Law, Henry Newton, George Brampton, Stephen Waller, Matthew Tyndall, Doctors of Laws ; Robert Smith, Esq., Thomas Papillon, James Chedwicke, William Brockman, John Brewer, Herbert Palmer, Henry Oxenden of Deane, James Master, Thomas Adrian, Richard Bretton, Henry Marsh, George Elcocke, John Cafon, Charles Bargrave, John Matson, Robert Jacob, Frederick Devinke, Philip Papillon, Esqs., one and all to be our justices to inquire by the oaths of good and lawful men inhabiting in our Cinque Ports aforesaid, or the members of the same, and any one of them and other like proper persons whom you better know or can be informed of (as well within the liberties as without), by whom the truth of the matter may be the better known or inquired into, of whatever treasons, felonies, robberies, murders, and confederacies have been done, perpetrated, or committed, or which may hereafter be perpetrated or committed in or upon the sea, or in any port, river, creek, or place where the Lord Warden of our Cinque Ports and their Members has or pretends to have any power, authority, or jurisdiction ; and also of other frauds, offences, and injuries whatsoever committed or perpetrated, or which from this time may hereafter be done, committed, perpetrated, or attempted against the form of the said recited statutes of the late Kings Henry IV. and Henry VIII. AND ALSO concerning all other offences, frauds, injuries, and crimes, whatsoever, against the form of the statute “ touching politick constitutions for the maintenance of the navy,” passed at the Parliament held in the fifth year of the reign of the late Queen Elizabeth, and the accessaries of the same within the Jurisdiction and Liberties of the Cinque Ports and their members (as well within the Liberties as without), by whomsoever and wheresoever they be had, done, perpetrated, or committed, fully to hear and determine the truth of the same treasons and other premises, according to the law and custom of our Realm of

England, and the statutes aforesaid ; AND ALSO to inquire, by the oath of good and lawful men inhabiting within our Cinque Ports or the members of the same (as well within the Liberties as without), concerning all other crimes and offences whatsoever, by whomsoever and wheresoever had, done, or committed, or which may hereafter be had, done, or committed on the open sea, or in any port, river, creek, or place where the Lord Warden of our Cinque Ports or their members has, or pretends to have, power, authority, or jurisdiction, which, by the laws or statutes of this our Realm of England, by other Commissioners or Justices appointed, or to be appointed, by us under the great seal of England, might or ought to be considered or determined and the accessaries of the same ; and the same crimes and offences according to the custom of this our Realm of England, and statutes aforesaid to hear and determine.

THEREFORE we command that at the days and places aforesaid you, or four at least of the before named persons,—the Lord Warden of our Cinque Ports for the time being ; John Beaumont, Esq., Lieutenant of our Castle of Dover, or the Lieutenant of the Castle aforesaid for the time being ; George Oxenden, Dr. of Laws, Judge Official and Commissary of our Court of Admiralty of the Cinque Ports, or the Judge Official and Commissary of our Court of Admiralty of the Cinque Ports for the time being ; Richard Oxenden, Esq., Seneschal of our Court of Chancery of the Cinque Ports, or the Seneschal of the Court aforesaid for the time being ; Nathaniel Denewe, Esq., Deputy-Lieutenant of our Castle aforesaid, or the Deputy-Lieutenant for the time being ; Sir Henry Palmer, Bart.,—[other names repeated],—and we will that you diligently search into the premises, and cause henceforth to be done in the manner aforesaid, that which to justice belongs, according to the laws and customs of our realm of England and the Statute aforesaid.

COMMANDING also, and by the tenor of these presents in our name, we firmly and strictly charge and order each and all, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs of cities, towns, ports, and boroughs, and Burgeffes of the

same, Gaolers, Keepers, Warders, and other our officers whatsoever of the same, and any of them, (as well within the liberty as without,) where it pleases them to abide and be stationed, that at the said days and places, from time to time, when and where, and as often as need be. Which you, the Lord Warden of our Cinque Ports aforesaid for the time being, or the Lieutenant of our Castle of Dover . . .

. . . . . that ye cause [the Judge] Official and Commissary of our Court of Admiralty of our Cinque Ports, or their Members for the time being, or the Seneschal of our Court of Chancery of the Cinque Ports aforesaid, or the Members of the same for the time being, or you . . . . . our before named Justices aforesaid, or four persons in manner aforesaid, or any others known to you—that ye cause to come before you or four persons at least of those the aforesaid, Lord of the Cinque Ports for the time being—[names repeated]—and we will . . . . .

. . . . . that so many good and lawful men inhabiting in our said Cinque Ports, or the Members of the same (as well within the liberties as without), by whom the truth of the matter in the premises may be better known and inquired into.

COMMANDING especially all noble Lords, Knights, Justices, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Seneschals, Constables, as also Gaolers, Keepers, Warders, and other our faithful officers, ministers, and liege subjects whomsoever (as well within the liberties as without), That you and all other persons, from time to time, in execution of the premises, and every of them, be intending, favoring, obedient, and alike assisting in all things as it is meet.

In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters patent to be made. As witness ourself, at Westminster, the fourth day of April, in the sixth year of our reign.

By the King himself.

CHUTE.



## APPENDIX IX.

*Information in behalf of the Lord Warden against the  
Goods of Enemies, 1744.*

The Court of  
Admiralty of the  
Cinque Ports.

**T**HE fourteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty-four.

Two Hundred and Fifty Butts, Eight Hogsheds,  
and Fifty Quarter Casks of Spanish Mountain Wine,  
and One Hundred Jars of Raisons of the Sun.

The most noble Lionel, Duke of Dorset, &c., Constable of Dover Castle, Lord Warden, Chancellor and Admiral of the Cinque Ports, two Ancient Towns, and their Members, in his office of Admiralty of the Cinque Ports aforesaid, against the said wine and fruit lately seized for his use at Deale and Sandwich, within the Liberty of the Cinque Ports and Members aforesaid—LAMBE.

On which day Lambe, as Proctor of the said Duke of Dorset, &c., in his said office of Admiralty of the Cinque Ports, by all lawful ways and means, and to all Effects of Law whatsoever, alleged, pleaded, and articulately propounded as follow (to wit):—

1. That on or about the 19th day of October, 1739, war and hostility was declared by His Majesty King George the Second against the King of Spain, his subjects and vassals, and this was and is true, publick, and notorious. And the party proponent doth allege and propound of any other time, and all and everything jointly and severally.

2. That the said 250 Butts, 8 Hogsheds, and 50 quarter casks of Spanish Mountain Wine, and 100 jars of Raisons of the Sun, being goods, wares, and merchandizes of the produce of the kingdom of Spain, and in or about the month of last past, being



stronded within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of the Cinque Ports aforesaid, in the ship called the  
 whereof                      was master. And then all belonging unto the King of Spain, his vassalls or subjects, on or about the days of this instant month of June were seized at Deale and Sandwich, within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of the said Cinque Ports, for the use of the said Duke of Dorset, &c. And the party proponent doth allege and propound of any other time and place, and as before.

3. That the said Wine and Fruit were and are the Goods, Ware, and Merchandizes of and belonging to the King of Spain, or his Subjects, or Vassals, or others inhabiting within his Countries, Territories, or Dominions, and ought to be confiscated, condemned, and adjudged to be Goods of Enemies, and Perquisites of the Admiralty of the Cinque Ports, as being the Goods of the Enemies of the Crown of Great Britain, and seized within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of the Cinque Ports. And the party proponent prays the same may be adjudged and condemned accordingly. And the party proponent doth allege and propound as before.

4. That all and singular the premisses were and are true, publick, and notorious, and from the proceedings in this Cause had according to law and practice, the party proponent prays you, the Right Worshipfull Edward Simpson, Doctor of Laws and Judge of the Court of Admiralty of the Cinque Ports, that Right and Justice may be duly administered to him and his party in the premisses. And that the said goods be pronounced to belong at the time of the seizure of the same to the King of Spain, his vassals, or subjects, or others inhabiting within his Countries, Territories, or Dominions, and as such liable and subject to Confiscation, and to be adjudged and condemned to the said Duke of Dorset, &c. as and for Goods of Enemies, and as Perquisites of the Admiralty of the Cinque Ports, by you and your Definitive Sentence to be given in this Behalfe.



## THE LORD WARDEN'S SPEECH AT THE BANQUET.

**L**ORD PALMERSTON rose and said:—"Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen, it is really not one of those commonplace expressions which are usual on these occasions, if I say that no words can adequately express the smallest portion of the gratitude which I feel for the kind, the warm, the cordial reception which I have met with, not only in this hall, but in every part of the precincts of Dover through which I have passed during the proceedings of to-day. It were indeed the saddest heart, as cold and as hard as the chalk and flint on which your Castle stands, that could remain insensible to the warm and heartfelt demonstrations I have had the pleasure this day to receive from so large a number of my fellow-countrymen. I feel, indeed, Gentlemen, that the only claim I can have to that goodwill, so frankly and cordially displayed, must be my good intentions to serve my country, my attachment to and respect for the institutions of that country, and the opinion, it may be by some considered a prejudice, imbibed from my earliest years and strengthened and confirmed as years have rolled on, that my fellow-countrymen, taken as a nation, have not their equal on the face of the earth. You will have the kindness, Gentlemen, to receive this as a confidential communication, for I fear that if it got abroad it might do harm. I feel that having accepted an office

*The Lord Warden's Speech*

of high antiquity, of great honour and distinction, which has been held before me, I believe, by 118 distinguished men, and some of them the most distinguished this country has produced; I feel that some explanation may be due on my part for the temporary delay which took place in the filling up of the office. The fact is that when the vacancy occurred Her Majesty was graciously pleased to signify to me her intention to confer that office on me. I deemed it my duty respectfully to state that I thought myself bound in the first place to ascertain whether it was an office it was expedient to keep up, or whether, under the altered circumstances under which it was placed, it might be abolished. I therefore took time to inquire. I soon found that, although undoubtedly the office had been shorn of many of its former attributes and powers, it was nevertheless so interwoven with the organization of the ancient Cinque Ports that to abolish it would have been tantamount to altering altogether, if not destroying, that ancient constitution; and knowing, as I did, the deep-rooted and honourable attachment the people of the Cinque Ports feel for their ancient institutions, I concluded it was right that the office should be continued; and therefore I availed myself of the gracious invitation of Her Majesty by occupying it as had been proposed. There was, therefore, some delay, for, although the salary has disappeared, there are in the patent, as those who heard it read this morning must remember, certain words about *flotsam* and *jetsam*, and similar matters, which imply some possibility of profit; and consequently, as the acceptance of the office necessarily vacated my seat in the House of Commons, it was not expedient that I should offer myself to my constituents for re-election until the Easter recess arrived. I beg, therefore, Gentlemen, to state that no disparagement of the dignity of the office, no undervaluing of the honour which it confers, was the cause of my apparent hesitation in accepting it.

“Gentlemen, I honour the people of the Cinque Ports for their attachment to this ancient constitution. There is nothing which more dignifies man than a clinging to ancient and honourable tradi-

tions. Our patriotism, like our charity, ought to begin at home. A man should begin by loving his home and his family; he should then love his town and his district; he should love his county, and then he will love his country. So far from these local attachments narrowing the human mind or cramping and debasing its sympathies, they are the real, the true, and stable foundation for the enlarged and honourable feelings that bind men to the nation and country to which they belong. In former times, as has been well said, the Cinque Ports furnished materials for the defence of the realm. They were required to put afloat fifty-seven vessels and their crews when our shores were in danger. As my noble friend Lord Clarence Paget observed, you are now relieved from that special burden, and have only to put your shoulders to the wheel in common with the rest of your fellow-countrymen. We have now so magnificent a fleet that, as my noble friend justly said, it is equal, and, I may say, superior, to anything in the world. We have seen to-day that, although you do not put sailors on board ship, you put soldiers on the turf, and you still furnish as many men for the service of the State as formerly manned your ships. And there was this gratifying circumstance noticeable in the scene we witnessed to-day, that, along with the red and grey coats of the infantry, and the darker colours of the artillery, the blue jackets were seen performing field evolutions with as much regularity and precision as the land troops; we beheld the brave seamen and fishermen of the coast, who have enrolled themselves for the service of their country, qualifying themselves for any duty in defence of our shores should they ever be assailed by any enemy. Colonel M'Murdo truly observed that recent events in America should teach us a valuable lesson. The example of what has happened across the Atlantic shows that you may collect thousands of men together and put uniforms on their backs and muskets in their hands, but you do not thereby convert them into soldiers or into an army; there must be discipline. It is not enough that there should be individual bravery. Why, our cousins in America, as individual

men, are as brave as any that tread the earth ; they are of the same stock as ourselves, they are descended from the same parents, are animated by the same spirit, and prepared to encounter equal dangers. But when thousands of men as personally courageous as any race in existence get together, each man wanting that confidence in his comrades which discipline and training can alone supply, they exhibited to the world that unfortunate rapidity of backward movement which took place at Bull's Run. That, I say, is no disparagement to the valour of the Americans, but affords, I repeat, a lesson which we ourselves may usefully ponder and remember, viz., that discipline and organization are indispensable to make any army efficient in the field. But, Gentlemen, although we may profit by the experience of others, I do not think the lesson is specially needed by the Volunteers of England, because those Volunteers have by their sagacity submitted themselves to military instruction and training, and are rapidly acquiring all that knowledge which is essential to military organization. Some months ago I heard Colonel M'Murdo, at a public dinner at which we were both present, state that either 30,000 or 40,000, I forget which, out of a force of 150,000 Volunteers were fitted to take part with troops of the line. Since that time that 150,000 has, I believe, mounted to 170,000, and there can be no doubt that, if their services were needed, that number would be speedily increased to any extent to which arms, ammunition, and officers could be found for them.

"Gentlemen, I think the Volunteer movement is the most honourable event recorded in the history of any nation. If we had had, as was the case in former times, a large army and a great fleet collected on a neighbouring coast, threatening the invasion of this country, it was not surprising—indeed, it would have been surprising had the fact been otherwise—if hundreds of thousands of men should have started up and asked for instruction and organization as Volunteers. But there was no such case in this instance. There was, however, a feeling on the part of the people of this country, a kind of sagacious



instinct, that our means of defence were not such as they ought to be. There was a general indisposition to go beyond a certain standard in time of peace in regard to the numerical strength of our standing army, and a conviction that we could not expect to rival those powers which have hundreds of thousands of armed men constantly arrayed within their limits. The nation, on the other hand, felt that our regular army and militia, however excellent and efficient in themselves, were still short of what might by possibility be required, and by a spontaneous and almost instantaneous effort, not suggested by the Government, but emanating from the independent action and public spirit of the people, there sprang into life that magnificent force of which we have had an admirable sample to-day.

“ Gentlemen, I trust that that organization is so engrained in the minds of Englishmen, has so entirely become one of the familiar sports and exercises of the nation, that no circumstance will ever induce them to give it up, and that no considerations, whether of economy or otherwise, will cause any government to refuse the aid and encouragement necessary to give due effect to the movement. We cannot, as I have said before, attempt to cope with those great States which maintain hundreds of thousands of regular soldiers. We accept with frankness the right-hand of friendship, wherever it is tendered to us. We do not distrust that proffered right-hand because we see the left-hand grasping the hilt of the sword ; but when that left plainly does so grasp the hilt of the sword, it would be extreme folly in us to throw away our shield of defence. There are, Gentlemen, two securities for peace ;—the one consists in a state of perfect insignificance, the other in a state of perfect defence. The security arising from perfect insignificance England, I think, will never enjoy ; the security for peace which arises from a perfect state of defence, unconnected with any notions of aggression, not coupled with hostility towards any one, but confined solely to a manly determination to protect and maintain what we have, is a security which I trust this country will long continue to possess. And so far from



*The Lord Warden's Speech.*

that being a reason why the most friendly relations should not be kept up with foreign powers, in my opinion it is the only true, solid, and stable foundation upon which those friendly relations and the hope of a durable peace can permanently rest.

“ Mr. Mayor, my Lords, and Gentlemen, I beg to return you my most sincere and heartfelt thanks for the honour you have done me, and I can assure you that I shall ever consider the day now drawing to a close one of the proudest in the whole course of my life.”



## LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.



BERGAVENNY, Right Hon. Earl of, Birling Manor, Maidstone.

Acworth, G. Brindley, Esq., Rochester.

Addison, C. G., Esq., 29, Alfred Place West.

Alleyne, Sydney, Esq., Tonbridge.

Ashley, The Hon. Evelyn, 24, Grosvenor Square.

Attree, W. Wakefield, Esq., Recorder of Hastings, Queen's Park.

Bacon, Mr. John W., 10, Snargate Street, Dover.

Barker, James, Esq., Stour Hall, Ramsey, Harwich, Essex.

Barrow, Edmund, Esq., Borden, Sittingbourne.

Birmingham, John, Esq., Mayor of Dover. 2 copies.

Biron, Rev. Edwin, M.A., Lympne Vicarage, Hythe.

Bodkin, W. H., Esq., Recorder of Dover. 2 copies.

Braddon, Rev. E. N., St. Mary's Vicarage, Sandwich.

Breton, J. W., Esq., Sayerland, Hailsham.

Breton, Robert, Esq., Peeling, Weltham, Eastbourne.

Bridges, Sir Brook W., Bart., M.P., Goodnestone Park, Wingham.

Briggs, John, Esq., Snargate Street, Dover.

Briggs, Rev. T. B. W., Folkestone Road, Dover.

Briggs, Rev. J. A., Tenterden.

Brockman, R. T., Esq., Town Clerk, Folkestone.

Bromley, John Rodger, Esq., George Street, Hastings.

Brooke, William, Esq., Margate.

Brown, E., Esq., Deal.

Browning, Rev. W. T., M.A., Thorpe Mandeville, Banbury.

Bunbury, Henry Mill, Esq., Marlston House, Newbury.

Bunny, Joseph, Esq., Newbury.

Burges, W., Esq., Buckingham Street, Adelphi.

Burgoyne, Gen. Sir John Fox, 8, Gloucester Gardens, Hyde Park.

Bury, Talbot, Esq., 50, Welbeck Street, London.

Chatterton, W. H., Esq., Church Square, Rye.

Churchward, Joseph George, Esq., Bushy Ruff, River, Dover. 20 copies.

Clabon, James, Esq., 21, Great George Street, Westminster.

Clarke, Thomas Sydenham, Esq., Kingdown House, Deal.

*List of Subscribers.*

- Coleman, Henry, Esq., Cambridge Terrace, Dover.  
 Connor, John, Esq., 35, North Cumberland Street, Dublin. 2 copies.  
 Coulter, Edward Thomas, Esq., Albion Terrace, Faversham.  
 Denne, W., Esq., Sandwich.  
 Dickeson, Mr. Richard, Town Councillor, Dover.  
 Dickson, Major W. G., Walderfhare Park, Dover. 3 copies.  
 Donald, W., Esq., Chatham Dockyard.  
 Dover, The Proprietary Library.  
 Duffell, Mr. John, Bishopbourne, Canterbury.  
 Elgar, James, Esq., The Green, Wingham.  
 Elve, Henry, Esq., J.P., Dover.  
 Elwin, Edward, Esq., Solicitor, Dover.  
 Espinasse, James, Esq., Boxley Lodge, Maidstone.  
 Evenden, James, Esq., Phoenix Brewery, Dover.  
 Finn, Thomas, Esq., Westbrook, Lydd.  
 Finnis, Steriker, Esq., J.P., The Elms, Dover. 2 copies.  
 Flathman, Mr. George, Dover. 2 copies.  
 Flint, Frederick, Esq., St. Dunstan's, Canterbury.  
 Fofs, Edward, Esq., J.P., Churchill House, Dover. 2 copies.  
 Fox, Thomas, Esq., Solicitor, Dover.  
 Franklyn, Thomas, Esq., Cobtree, Maidstone.  
 Fry, Mr. George, Deal.  
 Furley, Robert, Esq., Ashford.  
 Galloway, John, Esq., 35, North Cumberland Street, Dublin. 2 copies.  
 Garvock, Brig.-General, Eastbrook House, Dover.  
 Gill, J. B., Esq., M.D., 5, Norman Terrace, Dover.  
 Godbold, A. B., Esq., Dover.  
 Goldfinch, John M., Esq., Abbey Street, Faversham.  
 Greville, Col. Fulke, M.P., Albert Gate, Hyde Park. 2 copies.  
 Growse, Robert, Esq., Town Clerk, Hastings.  
 Haines, Henry, Esq., Fir's, Norwood, Surrey. 2 copies.  
 Hannam, G. E., Esq., J.P., Bromston House, Ramsgate.  
 Hanvey, John, Esq., Dover.  
 Harris, The Right Hon. Lord, Belmont, Faversham.  
 Harrison, R., Esq., J.P., Harnet Street, Sandwich.  
 Harrison, Rev. Thomas, The Lawn, Barham, Canterbury.  
 Hart, Miss Harriet, Dover Street, Folkestone.  
 Hart, Mrs. John, Dover Street, Folkestone.  
 Henderfon, John, Esq., The Shrubbery, Sandwich.

# *List of Subscribers.*

161

- Hill, Dr., Mayor, Sandwich.  
Hilton, Charles J., Esq., Faversham.  
Hipgrave, Mr. George, Gun Hotel, Dover.  
Holland, John, Esq., Pevensey.  
Hope, John, Esq., Tenterden.  
Hugeffen, E. H. Knatchbull, Esq., M.P., Smeeth, Ashford. 2 copies.  
Hunter, George Yeates, Esq., Margate.  
  
James, Sir Walter Charles, Bart., Betshanger Park, Sandwich.  
Jarvis, George Knollis, Esq., Doddington Hall, Lincoln. 2 copies.  
Jenkins, Richard, Esq., Deputy, Margate.  
  
Kelcey, Stephen, Esq., Stone Hall, Elham, Canterbury.  
Knocker, Capt. J. B., R.N., Dover.  
Knocker, Charles, Esq., 441, Oxford Street.  
Knocker, E. Newman, Esq., Hill House, Seabrook, Sandgate.  
Knocker, William, Lieutenant, R.N.  
  
Lake, Henry, Esq., 10, Lincoln's Inn, London.  
Lake, James, Esq., Newlands, Sittingbourne.  
Larking, Rev. Lambert, Ryarsh Vicarage, Maidstone.  
Latham, Samuel M., Esq., J.P., Dover.  
Laumann, Dr., Parsons Green, Fulham. 2 copies.  
Leeke, Rear Admiral Sir Henry, M.P., Ovington Square.  
Leney, Alfred, Esq., Phoenix Brewery, Dover.  
Light, Rev. W. E., M.A., Rector of St. James', Dover. 2 copies.  
Luffington, The Right Hon. S. R., Norton Court, Faversham. 5 copies.  
Luffington, Mrs., Norton Court, Faversham. 5 copies.  
Lumfdaire, Rev. E. Sandys, Upper Hardres Rectory, Canterbury. 2 copies.  
  
Mace, John Ellis, Esq., J.P., Tenterden.  
Mackenzie, Mr. H. P., 6, High Street, Charlton, Dover.  
Mackeson, H. B., Esq., J.P., Hythe.  
Maclean, C. J. Allan, Esq., Lord Warden Hotel, Dover.  
Maddock, Rev. Samuel, Ropley Vicarage, Hants.  
Manclark, William, Esq., J.P., Rochester.  
Marfton, Rev. C. D., M.A., Incumbent of Christ Church, Dover.  
Martindale, S. M., Esq., Barnes, London.  
Mason, Nathaniel, Esq., Bedford Row, London. 4 copies.  
Maynard, Frederick, Esq., Bread Street, Cheapside, London.  
Mercer, Mr. Alderman, High Street, Margate.  
Metcalf, Mr. W., Bench Street, Dover.  
Moffe, Rev. S. Tenison, M.A., Vicarage, Buckland, Dover.  
Mount, Thomas, Esq., Saltwood, Hythe. 2 copies.

*List of Subscribers.*

- Mowll, W. R., Esq., Biggin Street, Dover.  
 Mowll, E. R., Esq., Strond Street, Dover.  
 Mummery, Mr. W. P., Strond Street, Dover.  
 Mummery, John R., Esq., 10, Cavendish Place, London. 2 copies.  
 Munn, Joseph, Esq., Tenterden.  
  
 Neame, Frederick, Esq., Macknade, Faversham.  
 Netherfole, John, Esq., 1, Oak Street, Deal.  
 Newman, Edward, Esq., Hendford, Yeovil, Somersetshire. 2 copies.  
 Newman, George G., Esq., 5, New Bank Buildings.  
 Nicol, William, Esq., M.P., 8, Cleveland Row, St. James'. 2 copies.  
 Norwood, Mr. Thomas, Buckland, Dover.  
  
 Oxenden, Rev. Charles, Barham, Canterbury.  
  
 Pain, Mr. S. M., Dover.  
 Palmerston, The Right Hon. Viscount, K.G., G.C.B.  
 Parker, R. D., Esq., Barham, Canterbury.  
 Pawle, J. C., Esq., 7, Lincoln's Inn.  
 Peake, Mr. W. J., Townwall Street, Dover.  
 Pettit, William T., Esq., 8, Wellington Terrace, Deal.  
 Phillimore, R., Esq., D.C.L., 5, Arlington Street, Piccadilly. 3 copies.  
 Phillips, Augustus, Esq., 7, Athol Terrace, Dover.  
 Philpott, Mr. Edward, 153, Snargate Street, Dover.  
 Pomfret, Virgil, Esq., Tenterden.  
 Potts, Thomas, Esq., Ashford Road, Maidstone.  
 Power, Dr., Maidstone.  
 Price, Dr. David, Margate.  
  
 Rammell, Thomas, Esq., Sturry Court, Canterbury. 3 copies.  
 Randall, Alexander, Esq., High Sheriff for Kent, Maidstone. 2 copies.  
 Reader, Edw. F. S., Esq., Sandwich.  
 Rees, Rowland, Esq., Clarence House, Dover.  
 Reid, Sir John Rae, Bart., Ewell Grove, Ewell, Epsom.  
 Rice, Edward Royds, Esq., Dane Court, Sandwich.  
 Robins, Charles, Esq., Mayor, Winchelsea.  
 Robinson, Mr. Thomas, Town Councillor, Dover.  
 Rodgers, Edmund, Esq., St. Martin's Lane, London.  
 Romney, The Right Hon. the Earl of, The Mote, Maidstone.  
 Rose, Alderman W. A., Queenhithe, London.  
 Roßs, Alderman Thomas, Claremont, Hastings.  
 Ruffell, John, Esq., New Romney. 2 copies.  
 Ruffell, T. W., Esq., Sandwich.  
 Rutledge, Mrs., 17, Marine Parade, Dover.



## *List of Subscribers.*

163

Sankey, Herbert T., Esq., Canterbury. 2 copies.  
Sclater, Mr. Edward, Snargate Street, Dover.  
Scratton, John, Esq., Tenterden.  
Seaton, Sampson, Esq., Accountant's Office, Chatham Dock Yard.  
Sheffield, The Right Hon. the Earl of, Sheffield Park, Uckfield.  
Simmonds, H., Esq., The Friars, Maidstone.  
Simmons, H., Esq., J.P., Seaford, Suffex.  
Smith, Mr. David, East Cliffe, Dover.  
Smith, Jeremiah, Esq., Springfield Lodge, Rye.  
Smith, John Geo., Esq., Town Councillor, Dover.  
Smith, W. Tyler, Esq., M.D., 7, Upper Grosvenor Street.  
Smithett, Capt. Luke, J.P., Snargate Street, Dover.  
Smithett, Mrs., Hengrove, Margate. 3 copies.  
Sondes, The Right Hon. Lord, 32, Grosvenor Square.  
Spencer, Rev. Peter, M.A., Temple Ewell, near Dover.  
Spice, Mr. Charles, Town Councillor, Dover.  
Standing, James, Esq., Mayor, Margate. 2 copies.  
Stilwell, James, Esq., Alfred Place, Dover. 2 copies.  
Stone, Rev. Canon, Precincts, Canterbury.  
Stride, Lewis, Esq., J.P., 1, Norman Terrace, Dover.  
Sutton, W., Esq., M.D., Dover.

Taffell, James, Esq., Faversham.  
Tebbs and Sons, Messrs., Doctors Commons.  
Temple, James, Esq., St. Margaret's, Dover.  
Terry, Mr. W. J., Town Councillor, Dover.  
Terfon, Mr. J. B., Castle Street, Dover.  
Thompson, Robert, Esq., Saltwood, Hythe.  
Tothill, F. R., Esq., Seaford. 2 copies.  
Towner, Richard, Esq., 6, Lansdown Place, Lewes.  
Turnbull, Maxwell G., Esq., Vale Lodge, Ramsgate.  
Twopenny, Edward, Esq., Woodstock, Sittingbourne.

Underdown, T. N., Esq., Inner Temple. 2 copies.

Vincent, Admiral, Terrace, Walmer.

Walker, Capt. Edmond, R. E., Dover.  
Walker, H. D., Esq., New Romney.  
Walker, Mrs. James, Christ Church Villas, Dover.  
Walker, William Dering, Esq., J.P., New Romney.  
Walter, W., Esq., Berengrove House, Rainham.  
Weare, Rev. T. W., Hampton Bishop, Hereford.



*List of Subscribers.*

Westmeath, Most Hon. The Marquis of, 14, Queen's Gardens, Bayswater.  
Weston, Mr. Lambert, Waterloo Crescent, Dover.  
White, F. Meadows, Esq., Inner Temple.  
White, John Meadows, Esq., 2, Stanhope Place, Hyde Park.  
Willats, William, Esq., Denton Court, Canterbury.  
Winthrop, Benjamin Eveleigh, Esq., Marine Parade, Dover. 2 copies.  
Withall, W., Esq., 7, Parliament Street. 2 copies.  
Withall, W. H., Esq., 7, Parliament Street.  
Wood, Mr. Alderman, Dover.  
Wood, John, Esq., Audit Office, Chatham Dock Yard.  
Woodrooffe, Rev. Canon, Alton, Hants.  
Worsfold, James, Esq., J.P., Dover.  
Wyatt, R. H., Esq., Parliament Street.









L 41554



